The New-York Times.

VOL. XV....NO. 4564. NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, MAY 12, 1866. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

IN THE YOUNG AND RISING GENERATION, the wastefulness powers of life are strong; but in a few years how often the pallid hue, the lack-lustre eye and emaciated form, and the impossibility of application to mental effort, show its baneful influence. It soon becomes evident to the observer that some depressing influence is checking the development of the body.

If the patient be a female, the institutions of fashionable dress, and the ballroom, with the body half clothed, the mind eagerly intent on pleasure. When one enslavement is finished, gather in preparation hence the mind morbidly sensitive, and absolutely forbids the exercise indispensable to organic strength. Exposure to night air, and body reeling with excessive thinking, produce their baptism of ice chill, and the unfortunate female, regardless of the plain dictates of unerring nature, becomes an unwilling subject to medical treatment. The approach of the beautiful and wonderful period in which body and mind undergo so fascinating a change from child to woman, and in which nature is to show her saving power to diffusing the circulation and visiting the cheek with the bloom of health, is looked for in vain. Consumption is talked of.

Alas! lassitude of appetite has grown by what it fed on, the energies of the system are prostrated, and the whole economy is deranged.

In surveying the causes of these distressing complaints, it is most painful to contemplate the attendant evils consequent upon them. It is but simple justice to the subject to enumerate a few of the many additional causes which so largely affect the life, health and happiness of all classes of society, and which, consequently, affect, more or less directly, the welfare of the entire human family, and at the same time placing in their hands a remedy for the removal of the consequences.

HELMBOLD'S
FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU
FOR WEAKNESS
ARISING FROM EXCESSES OR INDISCRETION, EXISTING IN PERSONS OF BOTH SEXES, AND AT EVERY PERIOD OF LIFE.

Attended with the following symptoms:

Indisposition to Exertion, Loss of Power, Loss of Memory, Difficulty of Breathing, General Weakness, Horror of Disease, Weak Nerves, Trembling, Horror of Death, Night Sweats, Cold Feet, Wakefulness, Dimness of Vision, Languor, Universal Lassitude of the Muscular System, Often Enormous Appetite with Dyspeptic Symptoms, Hot Hands, Flushing of the Body, Dryness of the Skin, Pallid Countenance and Eruptions on the Face, Pain in the Back, Heaviness of the Eyelids, Frequently Black Spots flying before the Eyes with Temporary Suffusion and Loss of Sight, Want of Attention, Great Mobility, Restlessness with Horror of Society. Nothing is more desirable to such Patients than Solitude, and nothing they more dread for Fear of Themselves, no Repose of Manner, no Earnestness, No Speculation, but a hurried Transition from one question to another.

These symptoms, if allowed to go on—which this Medicine is invariably removes—soon follow *Loss of Power, Insanity, and Epileptic Fits*, in one of which the patient may expire.

During the Superintendence of Dr. Wilson, at the Bloomingdale Asylum, this and result occurred to two patients: reason had for a time left them, and both died of epilepsy.

Who can say that these excesses are not frequently followed by these direful diseases, INSANITY and CONSUMPTION? The records of the *Insane Asylums*, and the melancholy deaths by *Consumption*, bear ample witness to the truth of these assertions. In Lunatic Asylums the most melancholy exhibition appears. The countenance is actually sodden and quite destitute—neither Mirth or Grief ever visits it. Should a sound of the voice occur, it is rarely articulate.

"With woeful measures wan Despair—
Low sullen sounds his grief beguiled."

Whilst we regret the existence of the above diseases and symptoms, we are prepared to offer an invaluable gift of chemistry for the removal of the consequences—

HELMBOLD'S
HIGHLY CONCENTRATED FLUID
EXTRACT OF BUCHU.

☞THERE IS NO TONIC LIKE IT.☜

It is an anchor of hope to the sufferer and patient; and this is the testimony of all who have used or prescribed it.

HELMBOLD'S
FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU
FOR
Non-Retention or Incontinence of Urine, Irritation, Inflammation or Ulceration of the Bladder or Kidneys, Diseases of the Prostate Gland, Stone in the Bladder, Calculus, Gravel or Brick Dust Deposit, and all Diseases of the Bladder, Kidneys, and Dropsical Swellings.

HELMBOLD'S
FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU,
In affections peculiar to females, is unequaled by any other preparation, as in Chlorosis or Retention, Irregularities, painfulness or suppression of customary evacuations, Ulceration or Schirrhous state of the Uterus, Leucorrhœa, and all complaints incident to the sex, whether arising from habits of dissipation, imprudencies, or in the Decline or Change of Life.

HELMBOLD'S
FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU
AND
IMPROVED ROSE WASH,
will radically exterminate from the system Diseases of the Urinary Organs arising from habits of dissipation, at little expense, little or no change in diet, and no exposure, completely superseding those unpleasant and dangerous remedies, Copaiba and Mercury, in curing those unpleasants and DANGEROUS DISEASES.

USE HELMBOLD'S
FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU
in all cases of the Urinary Organs, whether existing in male or female, from whatever cause originating, and no matter of how long standing. It is pleasant in taste and odor, immediate in its action, and more strengthening than any of the preparations of Bark or Iron.

Those suffering from Broken-down or Delicate Constitutions procure the remedy at once.

The reader must be aware that however slight may be the attack of the above disease, it is sure to affect the bodily health, mental powers, happiness, and that of posterity. Our flesh and blood are supported from these sources.

PHYSICIANS, PLEASE NOTICE!

We make no secret of the ingredients. *HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU* is composed of Buchu, Cubebs and Juniper Berries, selected with great care and prepared in vacuo by *H. T. HELMBOLD*, Druggist and Chemist of sixteen years' experience in the City of Philadelphia, and which is now prescribed by the most eminent physicians, has been admitted to use in the United States Army, and is also in very general use in State Hospitals and public Sanitary Institutions throughout the land.

[Dr. KEYSER is a physician of over twenty years' experience, and a graduate of the Jefferson Medical College and of the University of Medicine and Surgery of Philadelphia.]

MR. H. T. HELMBOLD:

Dear Sir:—In regard to the question asked me as to my opinion about *Buchu*, I would say that I have used and sold the article in various forms for the past thirty years. I doubt think there is any form or preparation of it I have not used or known to be used, in the various diseases where such medicate agent would be indicated. You are aware, as well as myself, that it has been extensively employed in the various diseases of the bladder and kidneys, and the reputation it has acquired in my judgment is warranted by the facts.

I have seen and used, as before stated, every form of *Buchu*—the powdered leaves, the simple decoction, tincture, fluid extracts—and I am not cognizant of any preparation of that plant at all equal to yours. Twelve years' experience ought, I think, to give me the right to judge of its merits; and without prejudice or partiality I give yours preeminence over all others. I do not value a thing according to its bulk, if I did other *Buchus* would out-do yours, but I hold to the doctrine that bulk and quantity do not make up value—if they did, a copper cent would be worth more than a gold dollar.

I value your *Buchu* for its effect on patients. I have cured with it, and seen cured with it, more diseases of the bladder and kidneys than I have ever seen cured with any other Buchu, or any other proprietary compound of whatever name.

Respectfully yours, &c.,
GEO. H. KEYSER, M. D.,
No. 146 Wood-st., Pittsburgh, Penn.

August 11, 1865.

HELMBOLD'S
FLUID EXTRACT OF SARSAPARILLA,
HIGHLY CONCENTRATED.

One bottle equivalent in strength to one gallon of the Syrup or Decoction.

It reaches the seat of the disease immediately, expelling all HUMORS OF THE BLOOD, and
BEAUTIFYING THE COMPLEXION!

These articles, being of such strength, the dose is exceedingly small. From this fact, it is used in the United States Army Hospitals and public Sanitary Institutions throughout the land.

PRINCIPAL DEPOTS.
HELMBOLD'S
DRUG AND CHEMICAL WAREHOUSE,
No. 594 Broadway, New-York,
AND
HELMBOLD'S MEDICAL DEPOT,
No. 104 South 10th-st., (below Chestnut,)
PHILADELPHIA.

SOLD BY DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS. *ASK FOR HELMBOLD'S*

WASHINGTON NEWS.

The Bill Restricting the Appointing Power of the President Defeated in the Senate.

All the Conservative Republicans Vote Against It.

Sophistical Argument of Senator Howard in Support of the Bill.

Probable Modification of the Reconstruction Report in the Senate.

Collection of the Income Tax in the Southern States.

The Reported Indian Massacre at Fort Goodwin Discredited.

Abolition of Military Districts by Order of Lieut.-Gen. Grant.

The Nomination of Gen. Sickles Confirmed.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Friday, May 11.

THE APPOINTING POWER OF THE PRESIDENT.

The Senate has exhausted its resources in buncomb speeches upon the power of the President to remove and appoint officers, and this afternoon a vote was taken on the amendment of Mr. TRUMBULL restricting the Executive, which resulted in sixteen for and twenty-three against the proposition. So the measure failed, the extreme Radicals voting in the affirmative, and the temperate and judicious Republicans and the Democrats voting in the negative. Senator HOWARD made a very plausible though sophistical argument against the President's policy, and in answer to Senator DOOLITTLE'S able speech of yesterday, Mr. HOWARD undertook to show that Mr. JOHNSON'S policy was directly in opposition to that of Mr. LINCOLN, and the first charge against President JOHNSON was that he appointed Provisional Governors in the Southern States, the Senator forgetting to recollect that Mr. LINCOLN led off in that questionable power, if questionable it be, by the appointment of Mr. JOHNSON himself as Provisional Governor of Tennessee. The speech of Mr. HOWARD was an ingenious argument upon false premises, which might be excused in an advocate whose client's cause was desperate; but as an effort in the Senate Chamber it was far below the standard of Mr. HOWARD himself, who is really one of the ablest men in Congress. Senator COWAN followed in one of the most complete and powerful of the series of speeches on the subject, and fully disposed of the points made by the Senator from Michigan.

THE JOINT RESOLUTION IN THE SENATE.

The indications are unmistakable that the joint resolution which passed the House yesterday, will be modified in the Senate by striking out the third section entirely, or substituting for it a provision declaring certain classes of prominent rebels forever ineligible to office under the National Government.

The subject will come up in the Senate on Monday, and as nearly every Senator is desirous of speaking, and there being no limitation to debate, except by general consent, a vote is not likely to be reached before the close of the week.

THE INCOME-TAX IN THE SOUTHERN STATES.

The Internal Revenue Bureau, acting under the general law, requires all citizens of the South to render income returns for the year 1864 as well as for 1865. Some of the rebel officers residing in Alexandria, Va., are startled by the calls of the Assessors upon them to furnish the required statements, and are surprised that the rations received by them in the Confederate Army are estimated at forty cents. One of them expressed his readiness to pay his tax in Confederate money; but this was, of course, declined.

THE COLORADO BILL—A VETO EXPECTED.

There was a general disappointment this afternoon among the *gold seers* on account of the non-arrival in the Senate of the President's expected veto on the Colorado Bill. There was really nothing to warrant the expectation that the veto would come to-day. All is mere speculation on the subject, but it is generally conceded that Mr. JOHNSON will return the bill with his objections to it becoming a law. The ten days' limit for the President's action do not expire until next Thursday.

ARIZONA—THE REPORTED MASSACRE AT FORT GOODWIN.

J. ROSS BROWNE, well known to the literary world, has just arrived here from Arizona, having thoroughly explored that Territory. He says it is highly improbable, scarcely possible, that Col. BURNETT, who was in command of Fort Goodwin, permitted himself to be surprised by a large body of Indians, and the garrison butchered. So far from there being two thousand savages engaged in the reported wholesale massacre, he says there are not more than seven or eight hundred fighting Apaches in the entire Territory, which in no part is capable of subsisting so large a number, and especially after the severe Winter. At all events the report is greatly exaggerated.

THE MILITARY DISTRICTS.

Lieut.-Gen. GRANT has instructed the Military Department Commanders to abolish the Districts under their command as rapidly as circumstances will permit. In some cases he has recommended the conversion of the district into a military post.

GEN. SICKLES' NOMINATION CONFIRMED.

The Senate to-day confirmed the nomination of Gen. SICKLES as Minister Resident at the Hague.

REPAIRING THE REPRESENTATIVES HALL.

The Chamber of the House of Representatives is in a state of dire disorder in consequence of the preparations by Capt. GOODENOW, the efficient doorkeeper, to put the Hall in Summer order. The desks, chairs, sofas, and carpets have all been removed, and Canton matting is going down on the floor for Summer use. The change will be completed and the hall ready for use again on Monday, which will be quick work. A large number of members have left town under the impression that the hall will not be ready under a week. So there may not be a quorum Monday. A number of the committees are hard at work pushing up their business.

THE NEW-ORLEANS BANKS.

JAMES ROSS, an authorized Agent of the State Treasurer and Auditor of Louisiana, has arrived here for the purpose of receiving the bonds belonging to the New-Orleans Banks which had been deposited by them with the State Auditor, and were subsequently captured at Shreveport by Gen. SHERIDAN. It will be recollected that in accordance with a recent decision of the Attorney-General the Secretary of the Treasury ordered that these bonds, when properly identified, to be delivered to the State Auditor, or parties owning them, or any duly authorized agent. According to this arrangement these which have been recognized as being part of the bonds in question are now about to be returned to their owners.

THE COURT OF CLAIMS.

The President has also approved the bill extending the jurisdiction of the Court of Claims. This Court can now hear and determine the claim of any Paymaster, Quartermaster, Commissary of Subsistence, or other disbursing officer of the United States, or of his administrators or executors, for relief from responsibility on account of losses by capture or otherwise, while in the line of his duty, of Government funds, vouchers, records and papers in his charge and for which such officer was and is held responsible; provided, that an appeal may be taken to the Supreme Court, as in other cases. Whenever the Court shall have ascertained the facts of any such loss to have been without fault or neglect on the part of any such officer, it shall make a decree setting forth the amount thereof, upon which the proper accounting officers of the Treasury shall allow to such officer the amount so decreed, as a credit in the settlement of his accounts.

CONFIRMED AT ORMSBY.

The President has appointed Col. WILLIAM B. SHAW Collector of Customs for Chicago, and Gen. OSCAR L. MAGY Collector of Internal Revenue for the First District of Illinois, vice SCHUYLER, removed.

THE NEW FIVE CENT COIN.

To get up the new five cent piece, which is soon to be issued, it will cost about $200,000. There will be, when the coinage is complete, three and a half millions dollars in this money in circulation, that being the amount of postal currency, three and five cents, that the coin is intended to supersede.

THE TAX ON PETROLEUM.

The President has approved the joint resolution providing that petroleum oil, not exceeding in specific gravity thirty-six degrees, Beam hydrometer, the product of a residuum of distillation, crude petroleum and crude oil, the product of the first and single distillation of coal, shale, asphaltum, peat or other bituminous substances, shall, from and after the passage of this joint resolution, be exempt from internal tax or duty.

APPOINTMENT FOR SANTA FE.

Col. JAMES L. COLLINS, formerly of Ohio, has been appointed Receiver of Public Moneys and United States Depositary at Santa Fé, *vice* JOHN GARDNER, late of Columbus, Ohio.

THIRTY-NINTH CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION.

SENATE....Friday, April 11.

PETITIONS.

Mr. GRIMES presented petitions for the passage of a bill to bridge the Upper Mississippi, so as not to impede railroad or water travel, which were referred to the Committee on Post-offices and Post Roads.

NATIONAL BUREAU OF EDUCATION.

Mr. GRIMES presented the joint resolution of the Iowa Legislature for the establishment of a National Bureau of Education, which was ordered to lie on the table.

ADJOURNMENT.

On motion of Mr. ANTHONY, it was resolved that when the Senate adjourn to-day, it adjourn to meet on Monday next.

THE CONGRESSIONAL GLOBE.

Mr. CONNESS offered a resolution instructing the Committee on Printing to report upon the expediency of providing against the suppression or alteration of speeches in the *Globe*.

Mr. CONNESS said he did not not desire immediate action on the above. He wished it to lie over, and when it came up he would submit a few remarks upon it.

THE NAVY PAY DEPARTMENT.

Mr. GRIMES called up the joint resolution to carry into immediate effect the bill to provide for the better organization of the Pay Department of the Navy, which provides as follows:

That for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of an act to provide for the better organization of the Pay Department of the Navy, which was approved July 25, 1866, the President of the United States be and he hereby is authorized to waive the examination of such officers in the Pay Department of the Navy as are on duty abroad, and cannot at present be examined as required by law, provided that the examination of such officers shall be made as soon as practicable after the return of the officers to the United States; and no officer found to be disqualified shall receive the promotion contemplated in this act to be conferred.

SEC. 2. *And be it further resolved*, That the Secretary of the Navy be and he is hereby authorized to retain or appoint, under the existing laws and regulations of the service, such number officers in the grade of the service may require, until their services can be supplied by graduates from the Naval Academy.

Mr. GRIMES offered an amendment, which was adopted, that hereafter naval constructors shall be staff officers of the navy.

The resolution, as amended, was passed.

INVALID PENSIONS.

Friday next was, on motion, set apart for the consideration of bills and reports from the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

THE SHILOH BATTLE-FIELD.

Mr. MORGAN presented a memorial from the citizens of New-York, asking that Congress insure the burial of the remains of Union soldiers still exposed on the battle-field of Shiloh.

QUARANTINE.

Mr. CHANDLER called up the joint resolution to prevent the introduction of cholera into the United States. The question was upon the amendment offered by Mr. ROSCOE CONKLING changing the provisions in regard to the establishment of quarantine by the Secretaries of War, the Navy and the Treasury, from discretion to authorization, and providing that they may do so, instead of that they shall.

Mr. SUMNER addressed the Senate on the power of Congress over the subject, asserting its existence under authority to regulate commerce with foreign countries.

Mr. MORRILL maintained that passengers on their arrival in this country were subject not to the power of Congress over the regulation of Commerce, but the policy of power of the several States.

Mr. SUMNER said the General Government had ultimate control over the matter while they were in the harbors of the United States.

Mr. SUMNER amended the proposition so as to make it read that it shall be the duty of the Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Navy, under the direction of the President of the United States, to adopt and enforce a system of quarantine, etc.

Mr. EDMUNDS withdrew his amendment.

Mr. JOHNSON addressed the Senate to show that there was no power under the Constitution to pass the resolution, either under the war power, as was claimed by some, or under the power to regulate commerce, as was claimed by others.

The morning hour expired pending the discussion, and this subject and the Post-office Appropriation Bill was taken up.

THE POST-OFFICE APPROPRIATION BILL.

The pending question being on Mr. TRUMBULL'S amendment in regard to the appointing power,

Mr. HOWARD said that this discussion had taken a very wide range, so much so that it seemed as if the gentlemen who had taken part in it had become entirely oblivious of the first matter before the Senate. He trusted he would not fall under the censure of the Senate for following the example of so many others. It has been declared during this discussion and on numerous other occasions, both in the Senate and out of the Senate, that the so-called policy of the President of the United States, who holds his office by virtue of the Constitution and by reason of the election by the people, is that of Mr. LINCOLN. The policy initiated and endeavored to be carried out by the lamented LINCOLN, and we have been told by the honorable Senator from Wisconsin, (DOOLITTLE,) and the honorable Senator from Pennsylvania, (COWAN,) in very energetic and emphatic terms, that this policy is the identical policy of Mr. LINCOLN in regard to the reconstruction of the States. In this connection, how with those honorable Senators upon this question of fact, and I deny that the policy of President JOHNSON is identically the policy of President LINCOLN. Upon that grave and important subject I shall now, sir, endeavor to show, that the two kinds of policies, that of Mr. LINCOLN and that of Mr. JOHNSON, are, in point of principle, as wide apart as the poles; that while on the one side, Mr. LINCOLN, in the assertion on the part of President JOHNSON of the absolute power of the Executive of this nation to interfere in the manner he has interfered for the re-establishment of civil authority in the rebel States, this omnipotent power, and that is done not belong to Congress. Mr. LINCOLN always, in his most solemn proclamations and in his most solemn acts, repudiated that idea, and was ever careful to protest that he, as the Executive branch of the Government, possessed no legal power in the subject of the reconstruction of the rebel States. Congress alone, Mr. President, has the power to recall a little of the history of the past on this subject, and see or endeavor to see the exact position occupied by Mr. LINCOLN touching the power of Congress over the question of the readmission of Senators and Representatives from rebel States into Congress. But before I come to that, let me say, if it be possible, according to the understanding of Mr. LINCOLN himself, as we entertain clear ideas upon this subject, and ascertain, if it be possible, what is the real essence, the gist of the controversy now existing between the President and the Congress of the United States. The best announcement of the policy of Mr. JOHNSON upon the subject of reconstruction is of course to be found in the most solemn paper which he has ever signed, and that is his Message at the opening of the present session of Congress. I have read that Message, sir, with the utmost care. I have read it and studied it carefully and repeatedly; and so, sir, has the country; and if there be any document in existence that is well understood, both in Congress and out of it, it is that document. Now, Sir, the following is a brief synopsis of the views of the President on this subject, contained in that paper. It assumes and asserts the power in the President to appoint Provisional Governors of the rebel States, and to give them authority to call Conventions and reëstablish civil Governments in them. This, Sir, it claims as an Executive power—claims that it is derived from the Constitution—the power which he proceeded to exercise at an early period, and, Sir, a power which in my judgment exists in no part of the Constitution of the United States. In this document, Sir, he claims the right to recognize such Governments as State Governments, with all the powers, rights and privileges of States in the Union. In short, he claims the power, as the Executive of the United States, to make peace with the States once in insurrection. Sir, under what clause of the Constitution does the President of the United States find power to proclaim and establish peace after a state of war has intervened, whether with a foreign country with which we might happen to be at war, or with a State or district declared by Congress to be in insurrection. He has not the power under the Constitution to make war, and for the same reason he has no power under the Constitution to make peace; and Congress has never in any statute which it has passed, given to the President of the United States any authority whatever to declare peace even in regard to the rebel States. Gentlemen will look in vain for any such authority. In the Act of 1861 the President was authorized to declare certain States or parts of States, according to his discretion, or, in other words, according to the fact existing in his mind, to be in insurrection; but, Sir, Congress never gave to the President authority to declare insurrection to be at an end; much less to declare the insurrectionary districts or States restored to the States which they occupied before the war; much less to declare that peace had intervened.

Mr. COWAN inquired whether there was a necessity for any declaration of the kind; whether it was necessary to declare the return of peace by proclamation. Mr. HOWARD said that is by no means the question. It is not a question whether there be any necessity for granting such power to the President or any other person, but the question is whether it has been granted? I assert, Sir, that Congress has never granted any such power to the President as to declare that peace in all its forms, in all its relations, has been restored to the insurrectionary districts. Congress has taken good care to reserve for themselves the authority, and I need only refer to the fact that the statute to which I refer, was drawn by the hand of one of the most cautious, and circumspect, and profound constitutional lawyers of the country. I refer to the Hon. Mr. COLLAMER, of Vermont, who is understood to have been the author of that act. He by no means inserted any clause in that statute authorizing the President of the United States to declare that peace has returned.

Mr. COWAN. He was the author of that act.

Mr. HOWARD. But the President's Message assumes that it is within the constitutional competency of the President of the United States to make peace with the insurrectionary States; and it assumes, Sir, all this without the slightest recognition on any of its pages or in any of its paragraphs, of the power or duty of Congress to legislate on those momentous and important subjects. Nothing, Sir. The message ignores completely Congress and its authority, and treats the Executive as the only source of power over the rebel States. It does not propose to consult Congress at all on the subject of reconstruction, and takes as little pains to refer this subject to any other branch of it or to Congress, as if there was no Congress, and with singular coolness sets the two Houses to judge each for itself of the election returns and qualifications of its own members.

Mr. HOWARD, after quoting from the message and some of the proclamations of the President, said that he (President JOHNSON) had presumed to appoint, without law, Provisional Governors for the Southern States, and to impart the power to call Conventions for the purpose of allowing those States to remodel their Constitutions, and to elect laws to govern the whole field of State legislation, and he had said, after having done this, very coolly and very condescendingly, to Congress, it now remains for you to judge of what—of the fitness of the States for readmission into the Union? No Sir! But simply and solely to judge the elections, qualifications and returns of the Senators and Representatives who might happen to be elected to represent the Southern States, reconstructed under the Executive. There was a total abnegation on the part of the Executive of any authority whatever for Congress to interfere or intermeddle to regulate in any manner whatever the status of the rebel States.

Mr. HOWARD said he would not assert that Provisional Governors ought not to have been appointed, but the question was, What power had the President over the subject? It is argued, on the part of the Presidents, to have authorized these appointments. The power exercised by the President in this matter was one of the most enormous usurpations of the power of Congress ever attempted. If the Congress of the United States should, at this moment, wink at this assumption of power, if they should not stand up here to assert their scientific power over this most important branch of their duties, then he (HOWARD) looked forward to the time when the will of the Executive of this nation shall become the law of the land.

Mr. HOWARD continued: The President should have called Congress together at the close of the war, instead of claiming the right to say that he—ANDREW JOHNSON, the Tennessee tailor—may now the work of reconstruction has been completed. Referring to Mr. LINCOLN'S plan of reconstruction, Mr. HOWARD said: Now, Sir, the name of Mr. LINCOLN he no longer quoted here as being the author of this most enormous policy, by which the law power of Congress over the subject of reconstruction is said to be absorbed into the single head of the Executive of the United States. Do not desecrate the name of so great and good a man as President LINCOLN by imputing to him such a gross attempt to usurp the powers of Congress. Mr. President, the honorable Secretary of State, in the prepared speech delivered by him at the Cooper Institute in New-York, on the 22d of February, simultaneously with the publication of the President's own speech, to which I have already alluded, speaking of the restoration of the rebel States, uses the following language, which to me is very strange indeed. Sir, he says: "Now I am sure that this plan (that is, the plan of President JOHNSON) is going to succeed." That is, the plan of the immediate readmission of the Southern States into Congress. "I am sure of it," says the Secretary of State, "because some plan must succeed. He is perfectly sure a particular plan is going to succeed, because some plan must. When I was a boy at school, studying logic, if I had uttered such a sentence as that by way of logic, I think the Professor would have told me it was a *non sequitur*, and because, continues the Secretary, this is the only plan which has ever been attempted or can well be attempted, for the only plan." Had the Honorable Secretary forgotten the plan of Mr. LINCOLN, a plan as different from that of Mr. JOHNSON as night is from darkness. "Certainly," he says, "that is the only plan that can be attempted with success." We will try the issue. Mr. President, I make no boasts; I throw out no menace and no defiance; but I say with confidence here to the friends of this policy, I will try the issue before the country, and I know of nothing in it which should deter an honest man from espousing the negative; and I tell you that when it is fully and fairly presented to the people of the United States, when they come to understand what it is, in its length, in its breadth, in its designs and purposes, in its enormous dangers, in its injustice and cruelty, and in all its monstrosities; Sir, I do not doubt that the honest, loyal and patriotic people who have done so much to preserve the Government, to maintain its dignity, its honor, will give a lasting and an enduring rebuke to this policy so confidently asserted by the Secretary of State. He says it is nearly executed already. The States, he says, harken to this. The States are then just as truly in the exercise of their State Conventions and powers and faculties, as the State of New-York is at any time to-day. What is the logical consequence of this? If the eleven rebel States are at the present time, as legitimately and as constitutionally in the exercise of their proper functions, and are as loyal and obedient to the laws of the United States, and if as much entitled to be represented in the House of Congress as is the State of New-York; and if Congress wantonly and wickedly refuse to allow them the same privileges of representation as they enjoyed in the State of New-York, what is to be apprehended? what is the logical result of the assertion of the Secretary of State that they are perfectly rehabilitated and in possession of State rights as members of this Union, as is the State of New-York? Sir, I would not impute to the Secretary of State any unlawful or wicked intention. I do not. But I cannot read this language and not draw some inference from it. I cannot but look upon the possibility of armed interference at some future time, and the establishment, by means of Executive power, of these reconstructed States in Congress with a full quota of Representatives and Senators. If they are constitutionally entitled to this representation, and of much as are New-York, it is wholly unconstitutional to keep them out; and, according to the logic of the Secretary of State, the members of Congress on this subject is usurpatory, revolutionary, and almost treasonable. Sir, there is but one step more after such a declaration, that is, an abrogating of the employment of military force to carry out his purposes. In conclusion, Mr. President, referring to the condition of the South, and to the fact that the spirit of the rebellion still existed there, and that, under a President like BUCHANAN, it would break out again. He intended to resist the Executive intentions, of which he had spoken, while he had a seat in the body. If Congress was to be expelled by the point of the bayonet by the President, by newspapers in the employment of the President, he, for one, would resist it. Not boasting of peculiar courage, he (Mr. HOWARD) would say some one I ask no favors. The first hand or violence laid upon a member of this body, or the other body, will be the signal for such an uprising among the Northern loyal masses, as shall teach whoever he may be who puts himself at the head of such a usurpation, that the people of the United States have not forgotten that they are still a free people, and that they are represented, and intend forever to be represented by a free American Congress. [Applause in the galleries.]

Mr. COWAN said the speech of Mr. HOWARD was an admission that there was a failure, on the part of the Union forces. They took the Southern States out of the Union according to Mr. HOWARD'S idea, and they were now subjugated provinces. What authority is the honorable Senator clothed with to make conquest of his fellow-citizens. He (Mr. COWAN) thought, if the object of the war was to compel the Southern people to fulfil their constitutional obligations, it had failed, according to the Senator from Michigan, (Mr. HOWARD.) But if, on the other hand, the war was for the purpose of conquering those people, treating them as such and visiting them as an outrage upon all rights, and all authority, and had no justifying foundation anywhere. It was an act unworthy of enlightened men, especially of those descended from the signers of the Declaration of Independence. He did not know what the object of congress was quoted in any part of this Government. We, of the American nation had abnegated the right of conquest and of subjugation. How did we justify ourselves in the first Revolution? Was it not by asserting that every community, every people, had the right to choose their own form or government? He had heard the Declaration of Independence quoted in the Senate to establish absurdities which it was never intended to establish. But here was a great historic fact, which no man dares to deny, that the Revolution was based upon the right of a people to govern themselves, and that nobody else had the right to govern them. The Senator from Michigan had talked about standing in the Pass Thermopylæ. He stands in the breach, it is true, but Mr. COWAN thought it was in the breach to prevent the reëstablishment, the reunion of the country's Government. The Spartans had stood in the pass to roll back the tide of foreign invasion that they might not become Persian provinces because they denied that XERXES, King of Kings, had the right to conquer them and hold them as a conquered people. It was desecration he thought on the part of the Senator from Michigan to allude for the very reverse purpose to that which had been asserted by the Spartans. He would ask by what assumed power we were making? What if Tennessee had set up a local political sovereignty by which one people were thought to dominate over another? What, he would ask, would have been the action of the Government? Would there have been any talk of the President resisting the States. He would tell them that neither the President nor Congress would do anything of the kind. The States must do that for themselves. There were two ways of doing it. One was for the States to continue as they were. On the other hand, it was right for the President, if he chose, to set up a provisional government as was done in Tennessee, and appeal persons to hold them as the trust, as would have been done by a court.

Mr. HOWE asked him where the President got the power to appoint Governors?

Mr. COWAN said he got it from his power as Commander-in-Chief of the army; he got it from his duty to see that the laws were executed. He had a right to arrest the rebels as traitors, and he had a right to appoint persons to watch over the trust. If which Governors had been substituted. President LINCOLN chose the latter alternative. Mr. HOWARD had asked where the President had power to confer political rights. Nobody ever pretended that the President ever conferred political rights on anybody. He (Mr. COWAN) would go further, and fling back into the teeth of the advocates of this doctrine, that Congress cannot confer political rights upon anybody. What power had Congress in casting political rights? Thank God, the citizens of the States held their rights from a higher source than Congress. What had the war done? Had it repealed laws, or destroyed any constitutions? Certainly not. Then the cessation of the war brought back the Southern States to their *status quo ante bellum*. The war was conducted on this idea, but now the party that was foremost in conducting the war was declaring the war a failure, and not only that, but was declaring treason to be a fact. The Senator from Michigan advanced a plan that would never secure Union, though it might secure conquest. There was never such a non-sequitur as that, because the Southern people were not loyal. Though they might send loyal men to Congress, those men would do nothing but carry out the principles of secession. The Secretary of State, Secretary of State, said Mr. COWAN, was entitled to more confidence than he had received at the hands of Mr. HOWARD. His rank as a statesman, and his position before the world entitled him to this. It happened that Mr. SEWARD served with the President and disagreed with the Senator from Michigan. As many of your new recruits and new zealots as you can hatch out of these turbulent times, you will not get a statesman equal to SEWARD, in motives, and designs of WILLIAM H. SEWARD, and the American people will remember him and abide by his counsel, or I am very much mistaken. There is no reconstruction except that which comes in obedience to the laws. The doctrine advanced by Mr. HOWARD is dismion. It shuts the door of hope. He (Mr. COWAN) could not stand over the graves of two hundred thousand Union soldiers, and say that there were no men who said there was no Union. It was a faction in power here who said that the Southern people were unfit to come in, and why? Because, come in as they may, they will never join with these extremists. However much he (Mr. COWAN) might disapprove of the accession of a party opposed to him, he still would bow in submission to the will of the people; not to do so was to be a secessionist like the secessionists of 1860. It was said now that we can't trust the Democratic party. It was then said we can't hurt the Republican party.

At the conclusion of Mr. COWAN'S speech, the question was taken upon the following amendment:

That no person executing or performing, or undertaking to exercise or perform any duty, function or authority required to be filled by the advice and consent of the Senate shall, before such requisite, receive any compensation for the services, unless such appointment by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, shall have been made during the recess of the Senate and since its last adjournment.

The vote was as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Anthony, Chandler, Clark, Harris, Henderson, Howard, Howe, Lane of Indiana, Morrill, Pomeroy, Ramsey, Sprague, Sumner, Trumbull, Wade—13.

NAYS—Messrs. Buckalew, Cowan, Davis, Dixon, Doolittle, Edmunds, Fessenden, Foster, Grimes, Johnson, Lane of Kansas, McDougall, Nesmith, Norton, Riddle, Saulsbury, Sherman, Stewart, Van Winkle, Willey, Wilson—23.

ABSENT OR NOT VOTING—Messrs. Brown, Conness, Cragin, Dixon, Guthrie, Hendricks, Kirkwood, Williams, Wright, Yates—10.

So the amendment was disagreed to, and the bill was then passed.

The Senate at 4:15 went into Executive session, and soon after adjourned.

The Vote on Ordering the Previous Question on the Constitutional Amendments proposed by the Reconstruction Committee.

The following analysis of the vote upon ordering the previous question on the passage of the plan of the Reconstruction Committee, is a matter of general interest. It should be stated that this is the result of the vote, including a number of changes, mainly from no to yea, after the calling of the roll:

FOR THE PREVIOUS QUESTION.

UNIONISTS.			
Allison, Wm. S., Iowa.	Orth, Godlove S., Ind.		
Ames, Oakes, Mass.	Paine, Halbert E., Wis.		
Anderson, Geo. M., Mo.	Patterson, Jas. W., N. H.		
Bankhead, Charles M., Penn.	Perham, Sidney, N. Y.		
Bidwell, John, Cal.	Pike, Frederick A., Me.		
Baxter, Portus, Vt.	Price, Hiram, Iowa.		
Boutwell, Geo., Mass.	Rice, John H., Me.		
Brandegee, C. F., R. I.	Rollins, James S., N. H.		
Broomall, John M., Penn.	Scofield, Glenni W., Penn.		
Clarke, Reader W., Ohio.	Schenck, Robert C., Ohio.		
Clarke, Sidney, Kansas.	Shellabarger, Sam'l., Ohio.		
Cobb, Amasa, Wis.	Shannon, James M., Cal.		
Conkling, Roscoe, N. Y.	Spalding, Rufus P., Ohio.		
Cook, Burton C., Ill.	Stevens, Thaddeus, Penn.		
Davis, Henry G., Md.	Taffe, Lewis, Md.		
Dixon, Sidney, Conn.	Thomas, John L., Md.		
Driggs, John F., Mich.	Thayer, William, Penn.		
Dumont, Ebenezer, Ind.	Twichell, Benjamin H., Ohio.		
Eckley, David, Ohio.	Upson, Charles, Mich.		
Eliot, Thos. D., Mass.	Ward, Hamilton, N. Y.		
Farnsworth, John F., Ill.	Washburn, Cadwallader, Wis.		
Garfield, James A., Ohio.	Washburn, Israel, Me.		
Grinnell, Josiah B., Iowa.	Washburn, Wm. B., Mass.		
Hart, Heswell, N. Y.	Wentworth, John, Ill.		
Higby, William, Cal.	Williams, James M., Penn.		
Hooper, Samuel, Mass.	Wilson, Stephen F., Penn.		
Hotchkiss, Giles W., N. Y.	Windom, William, Minn.		
Ingersoll, Ralph, Conn.	Woodbridge, Frederick E., Vt.		
Total, 74.			
DEMOCRATS.			
Ancona, Sol. R., Penn.	Miller, George F., Penn.		
Boyer, Benj. M., N. Y.	Morehead, James K., Penn.		
Brooks, James, N. Y.	Morris, Daniel, N. Y.		
Chanler, John A., N. Y.	Myers, Leonard, Penn.		
Coffroth, Alex. H., Penn.	Nelson, Hugh, Va.		
Cox, Samuel S., Ohio.	Pendleton, George H., Ohio.		
Delano, Columbus, Ohio.	Phelps, Charles E., Md.		
Denison, Henry, Ohio.	Radford, William, N. Y.		
Dox, Wm. E., New-York.	Randall, Samuel J., Penn.		
Eldridge, Charles A., Wis.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—May 11, 1866.

$10,000	U. S. 6s, '67	121	
10,000	do. a. ...3d call	121⅛	
8,000	U. S. 6s, '81. R	109⅛	
10,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s. C. '62	112⅜	
16,000	do. do. 2d call	112	
14,000	U.S.6s,5-20s.C.'65	110¾	
2,000	U. S. 5s, 7-3. C. In	96	
500	U. S. 5s, 10-40 C'l. Small		95⅛
500	do. do.		96
1,000	do. do.		96⅞
4,000	Tr. Notes, 7-3-10s. First Ser		102¾
1,220	do. do. Small		102
146,000	do. 2d Ser		102⅜
1,550	do. 3d Ser. Small		102
8,500	do. do.		102¾
30,000	U. S. 6s, 1 yr. Cer. New Issue		100⅛
3,000	N. Y. 6s, '67		97½
5,000	N. Y. 6s, '71		97½
9,000	N.Y. 6s'70, Bounty Loan		103⅝
6,000	Penn. 5s		90⅜
10,000	Virginia 6s		62
13,000	N. Car. 6s		50
6,000	Missouri 6s		74½
7,000	Mo. 6s, R. & M. 5's Issue		77
4,000	O. & M. Cer		92
2,000	Ohio 6s, M. Con.		102
10,000	C. Con. 7s, '72		102
1,000	Harlem 1st M		109
2,000	Mem. C. 8s, New Long Br.		110
7,000	Mich. S. 1st M		99
5,000	do. do. 2d call		99⅜
3,000	Mich. S. & N. I. 1st M		89⅝
1,000	do. do.		89⅝
10,000	C. & N. W. Con		89⅝
5,000	Ott. & R. V. 1st M.		89⅝
10,000	C. & N. W. Con		89⅝
5,000	Ott. & Ful. St. S. F. B.		89⅝
5,000	do. do.		89⅝
2,000	P., F. W. & C. 1st M		96½
3,000	do. do.		96⅝
1,000	Mil. & St. P. 1st		85⅝
2,000	P. du C. & Commerce		85
10	Manuf. & Mer. Bank		100
70	Gen. N. Bank		102
63	Gallatin Nat. Bank		100
100	Chatham R. R.		10½
100	West. U. Tel.		62⅝

1 O'CLOCK BOARD.

$16,000	U.S. 6s, 5-20s. C. '62	112	
3,000	U. S. 6s, 10-40s C.	98⅝	
30,000	U. S. 6s, Currency	98⅜	
100	Atl. Mail S. Co	131	
100	do	131⅛	
100	West. U. Tel.	62⅝	
200	Quick. Min. Co	53⅜	
200	Mariposa Min. Pr	24½	
300	do	25	
100	N. Y. Central	92⅛	
200	Erie R.	73⅜	
100	Hud. R. R.	109⅞	
100	Mich. S. & N. I.	89⅝	
400	do	89⅜	
12,000	Cleve. & Pitts.	83¾	
200	do	83⅝	
100	do	83⅝	

2½ O'CLOCK BOARD.

$3,000	U. S. 6s, '81. Cou.	109¾	
15,000	U.S. 6s, 5-20s C. '62	112	
23,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s. C. '64	108⅛	
34,500	U. S. 6s, 5-20s. C '65	108⅜	
14,000	U. S. 6s, 10-40s C.	98⅜	
1,000	T. Notes, 7-3-10s	102	
15,000	do. 2d Ser.	102⅜	
5,000	do. Third Ser.	102⅜	
2,500	Mariposa Pref.	24⅜	
100	do.	24¾	
200	Cum. Coal Co.	109	
100	Quicksilver	53½	
100	West. U. Tele.	62⅝	
100	Boston W. P.	63⅜	
200	Spring M. Coal	49	
100	do.	63⅛	

OPEN BOARD—10 A. M.

100	Canton Co.	53⅝	
200	Cum. Coal	53½	
200	Quick. Mine	53½	
100	do.	53⅜	
100	Mar. Min. Pr.	24⅜	
200	Smith & P. Gold	10⅛	
100	West. Tel.	62⅝	
1200	M. & N. I.	89⅛	
200	do.	89⅜	
200	P., F. W. & C.	93¾	
100	do.	93⅝	

OPEN BOARD—1 P. M.

100	Canton Co.	53⅝	
200	do.	53⅞	
200	do.	53⅞	
200	Cum. Coal	53½	
1108	Spruce H. C.	53	
200	do.	53⅛	
100	do.	53⅛	
200	Quick. Min	53⅝	
100	do.	53⅝	
100	Mar. Min. Pr.	24⅜	
200	N. Y. Central	92⅞	
200	do.	92⅞	
200	Erie Railroad	73⅝	
200	do.	73⅝	
100	do.	73⅝	
100	do.	73⅝	
400	do.	73⅝	
500	Smith & P. Gold	10	
100	do.	10⅛	
100	Mich. Cen. R.	93⅛	

OPEN BOARD—3½ P. M.

$10,000	O. & M. Cer.	92⅜	
100	Canton Co.	53⅝	
200	do.	53⅝	
100	Quick. Min. Co.	53⅝	
200	do.	53⅝	
200	do.	55⅞	
200	Mariposa Pr	25⅛	
300	do.	25⅜	
200	do.	25⅜	
100	N. Y. Central	92⅛	
200	Erie R.	73⅜	
100	Hud. R. R.	109⅞	
100	Mich. S. & N. I.	89⅝	
400	do.	89⅜	
12,000	Cleve. & Pitts.	83¾	
200	do.	83⅝	
200	do.	83⅝	
100	do.	83⅝	

FRIDAY, May 11—P. M.

The rate of Exchange on London for the steamers of Saturday (to-morrow) ranged about 109¼ @ cent. for first-class Bankers' through the whole day. In the forenoon the business was quite sluggish. Near the close of 'Change hours there was rather more doing, and the market left off steady. Short Sight Bills were placed at 110⅛@ 110¼ @ cent., being the difference of interest at the present London rate for Money, 6 @ cent. per annum. The shipments of Gold and Silver by the steamers to-morrow will reach about $1,250,000. The total is not quite so large as was anticipated a day or two ago. Some of the Bankers are holding on to their Gold in the expectation of being able to lend its use here to the *short* sellers in the Gold Room to good profit, as they did before the May Interest on the Public Debt was paid out. Combinations to make Gold scarce for delivery are already talked of. The case in the supply of Money would, no doubt, afford every facility to this object, if the speculators are disposed to risk the chances of the market and the contingency of Government sales. The Gold receipts for Customs to-day were $500,000, and the payments on Gold Interest $440,000.

The rates for Money are steady, and business dull at 4@5 @ cent. to the Brokers. Large investments of temporary balances continue to be made in United States 7-30s and 5-2⅝, all of which are firm in price, but in other departments of the Stock Exchange there is no active employment for Money even at the lowest rates. The speculation in the Railway and Miscellaneous looks, for the moment, quite indifferent as to a rise or fall; but this condition of things, in view of the fact that prices are well-supported, and have been for a week past, on a dull market and against some disposition to increase *short* contracts, may suddenly give place to an active movement when least expected.

The sales of Gold to-day were 129¼@129⅜ @129 @ cent., closing at 129 as against 129¼ last night.

The sales of United States 7.30 per cents., as well on the street as at the Stock Exchange, were at a further advance of ¼@¼ @ cent. over Thursday's business. The 5-20s of 1865 were firm at 102¼ sales, 102 bid. The 1862s could not be bought under 102@102¼ @ cent., although reported to have come back quite freely from Europe early in the week. We have not been able to verify these reports, but assuming them to be one-half true, the market has taken up the Bonds with singular confidence, and on this reasonable calculation that they will soon be in export demand again, especially if Gold and Exchange keep up. And from this consideration is the probability that the German political troubles must soon pass over, and thus turn the London and Frankfort markets for American as well as our Public Funds.

The following general quotations were made at 5 o'clock. Gold a fraction firmer; Exchange steady; Governments firm; the Railways steady in prices, except on Northwestern Preferred and Fort Wayne, both weaker than yesterday. Atlantic Mail was higher and in demand. Mariposa Preferred suddenly dropped from 24¼ to 22½ @ cent.:

	This.	Prev.		This.	Prev.
U. S. 10-40s	95⅝	95⅝	Northwest	31½	32⅛
U. S. 5-20s	102	102	N. West Pref	56	56
U. S. 7.30s	102¼	102¼	Rock Island	84½	84½
N. Y. Central	92⅜	92⅛	Fort Wayne	90½	90¾
Erie	73⅜	73⅜	Cumb'land Coal	49¾	49
Hudson	109¾	109¾	Quicksilver	53	53½
Reading	107⅜	107⅜	Mariposa	13½	13⅝
Mich. Southern	79⅞	79⅞	Mariposa Pref	24⅜	22⅝
Illinois Central	123⅛	122⅜	Cantion	53⅝	53⅝
Pittsburgh	85⅜	85⅜	Ohio Certificates	26½	26⅜
Tennessee 6s	90⅜	90⅜	American Gold	129⅛	129⅛
Pacific Mail	224	224	Bills on London	109¾	109¾
Missouri 6s	74¼	74½			

The day's business at the office of the Assistant Treasurer of the United States, New-York, was as follows: Receipts, $1,583,196 81; including for Customs, $507,000; Gold notes, $430,000. Payments, $1,038,096 29. Balance, $97,604,629 15.

The following bids were made to-day for the City Bank Shares:

Manhattan	122	Metropolitan	124¼
Mechanics'	113	People's	125
Union	114	Market	110
America	120	Shoe and Leather	103
Phœnix	100	Corn Exchange	115
North River	120	St. Nicholas	105
Butchers' & Drovers'	126	Commonwealth	109
Merchants' Exchange	111	Importers' & Traders'	140
Leather Manufac'rs'	175	Park	151
Seventh Ward	105	Manufac. & Mech'ics	104
State of New York	106	N.Y. Nation'l Ex. B'k	120
Commerce	109	Central National	107¼
American Exchange	113	First National	264½
Pacific	165	Fourth National	103¼
Bank of the Republic	110¼	Ninth National	110
Bank of N. America	150	Oriental Bank	120
Irving	110		

And the following for the Railway mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 7s	1876	Ban. & St. Jo. Land G.	85
N. Y. Cen. 6s	1883	Hud. & St. Law. Con.	83
N. Y. Cen. 6s	1887	Mich. S. 1st M.	89
N. Y. Cen. 6s, con.	70	Det. & M. 1st M.	103
N. Y. Cen. 6s, con.	76	Det. & M. L. G.	70
Erie 7s, 1st mort.	97	Det. & Mil. Equip 8ds	67
Erie 7s, 2d mort.	91	Cleve. & Pitts.	93
Erie 7s, 3d mort. 1859	87	Cleve. & P. R.	118
Erie 7s, 4th mort.	85	Cleve. & Tol.	93¾
Hud. R. 7s, 1st M.	109¾	Clev. & Tol. 1st M.	94
Hud. R. 7s, 2d M.	98	Clev. & Tol. 2d M.	85¼
Harlem 7s, 1st M.	109	Clev. & P. 2d M.	93
Harlem 1st mort.	96	Clev. & P. 3d M.	90
Harlem 2d mort.	85	Clev. & P. 4th mort.	74
Harlem 3d mort.	75	Clev. & P. 5th mort.	74
Mich. S. & N. I.	89¾	Chic. & Alton	93
Mich. S. & N. I.	89¾	Chic. & Alton	93
Ill. Cen. 7s	1875	Chic. & Alton	71
Alton & T. H. 1st M.	93	Chicago & R. I.	94
Alton & T. H. 2d M. pf.	87	Mil. & Mis. Pref. 1st M.	71
Alton & T. H. 2d M. in.	123	Mil. & Mis. Pref. 1st M.	91
Chi. & N. W. 1st Sink.	91	Chi. & N. W. Ex. Bds.	75
Chi. & N. W. Sink. Fd.	84	McGregor Wes. 1st M.	63
Chi. & N. W. 2d M.	77½		

The Schuylkill Coal Trade this week is very active. The Reading Railway tonnage is 85,000 tons and the Canal 35,000 tons. The two Companies are understood to have recently made an arrangement for the division of tonnage and the adjustment of charges, so as to avoid undue competition, and to remove all motive for cutting down freights and tolls. The aggregate business this week amounts to the large total of one hundred and twenty thousand tons. The Reading managers, as indicated at the annual meeting in January, will hereafter make their Dividends half-yearly in place of yearly. The business current half-year ends on 31st May, inst. The accounts wil be made up in June, and a cash dividend will probably soon thereafter be declared, payable about 1st July.

Attention is directed to the advertisement of the Petroleum Storage Company, chartered at the recent session of the New-York Legislature. The management is, we believe, a very responsible one, and the business proposed should not only be profitable to the shareholders, but highly useful and convenient to the Petroleum trade. Mr. L. S. WATKINS, of Westchester County, is the President.

The half-yearly (May) Dividend of the First National Bank of this City is Ten per cent. on the Capital of $500,000. The further sum of $105,000 has been added to the Surplus and Profit and Loss Accounts of the Bank since the November Dividend.

The transfer books of the New-York State Bounty Loan will close on the 1st of June at the Manhattan Bank, in order to have time to work up the Coupon Bonds that are to be issued in place of the present Certificates.

We hear it intimated in trade circles that arrangements are in progress for the early importation of French Flour into this market; owing to the advanced prices of prime Western Flour. The duty is 20 @ cent. *ad valorem*, on the foreign value, in Gold, and even on the present Exchange, the adventure is said to be a fair one. It would certainly present a singular course of trade for this grain-growing country.

The week's imports at this port for Foreign Dry Goods have been to the value of $1,508,753. The following is the summary for the week:

	CONSUMPTION DIRECT.		WAREHOUSE.		WITHDRAWN.	
	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.
Man. of Wool..	809	$266,511	217	$102,749	247	$102,908
Man. of Cotton.	1,264	259,410	171	61,115	65	22,258
Man. of Silk...	194	186,071	67	82,049	87	42,522
Man. of Flax..	226	207,671	294	68,896	178	48,126
Miscellaneous..	244	99,288	1,068	16,351	1,838	9,916
Total.....	2,931	$1,018,943	1,844	$315,910	2,140	$274,355
		315,910				1,242,943
Total entered.....		$1,558,759	Total marketed..			$1,487,298

The Recent Rapid Advance in Wheat.

From the Chicago Tribune, May 9.

In the produce trade the great topic of conversation at the present time is the sudden and unlooked-for advance in spring wheat, which has appreciated in value beyond the hopes of the most sanguine of the "longs," and the prices now being realized are such as the most knowing speculator on the Board never for a moment dreamed of. On Saturday the market for No. 1 Spring wheat in the regular houses closed steady at $1 97; and on Tuesday evening, the same article sold for $1 73½, an advance of 16½c. in forty-eight hours. No. 2 Spring, in North-side houses, which on Saturday sold at $1 12@ $1 13, realized $1 30 last evening—an appreciation of 17c.@18c. within the same time. The demand is largely speculative, occasioned to a great extent by the failure of Indiana and Ohio operators, who being possessed of large capital, are able "to swing" a vast amount of grain, and manipulate it to any extent they may see necessary. Heretofore this delegation has been quite successful, both here and in Milwaukee. Notwithstanding this speculative demand is so great, the unlooked-for advance in prices is partially occasioned by the great unusual milling demand from the Ohio and Southern markets. Large quantities of grain are daily shipped to points in Southern Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, Pennsylvania, and some parcels have also been taken for Baltimore account. When this "bulge" will stop, no man knoweth.

HOWES & MACY, BANKERS,

(Formerly officers of the Park Bank,)

30 Wall Street, N. Y.

FOUR PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

The business of this house is the same as an Incorporated Bank.

Persons keeping accounts may deposit and draw as they please, the same as with the City Banks, and will be allowed interest on their daily balances at 4 per cent.

Collections made on any part of the United States or Canada.

Orders for the purchase or sale or the various issues of Government and other Stocks, Bonds, and Gold, promptly executed for the usual commission.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Friday, May 11, 1866.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been 74 bbls. Ashes, 2,698 bbls. Flour, 1,650 bags Corn Meal, 6,900 bushels Corn, 14,129 bushels Oats, 60 bbls. Pork, 25 pkgs Cut Meats, 15 bbls. Beef, 148 pkgs. Lard and 600 bbls. Whiskey.

ASHES—Continue in demand, at $6 75@$7 for Pots, and $13 25@$13 50 for Pearls, @ 100 lbs.

BEESWAX—Has been in limited request, including Yellow at 38c.@40c. @ lb.

CANDLES—Have been in demand at uniform rates.

COFFEE—Has been in better request and steady. We quote: Java at 25c.@26c., Native Ceylon at 21c.@22c., Maracaibo at 19c.@22c., Laguayra at 18¼c.@20½c., Rio at 15½c.@20½c., and St. Domingo at 17¼c.@ 17½c. cash, in gold, @ lb. Sales, 4,100 bags, chiefly Rio and Maracaibo.

COTTON—Has been held with much firmness, but there has been less activity in the market. Middlings are quoted at from 34c.@36c. @ lb. Sales since our last 1,650 bales, against receipts of 812 bales. Sales were also made by auction, on Government account, of 600 bales New-Orleans at from 34c. for ordinary to 39½c. for good Middling; and 439 bales Mobile at 29c. for Ordinary to 33c. for low Middling, @ lb.

Movements in Cotton at this Port.

Receipts thus far this week	
Receipts since May 1, 1866	
Receipts since Jan. 1, 1866	
Receipts since Sept. 1, 1865	
Exports since Sept. 1, 1865	

DRY GOODS.—The Dry Goods Export to-day is as follows: *Tobacco*: Plug Sheetings—Bleached, 9, 21¼c.; Augusta, 9½c.; Ford, 12c. Bleached Shirtings—Hill's Semper Idem, 36-inch, 23¼c.; Hill's Semper Idem, 30-inch, 20¾c.; Greene Manufacturing Company, 21c. Prints—Turner & Co., 15c.; Hamilton, 15c.; Amoskeag, 15¼c.; Wamsutta, 13c. Delaines—Hamilton, 21¾c.; Manchester, 23½c. Ginghams—Glasgow, 22c.; Manchester, 20c. Brown Drills—Amoskeag, 24c.; Stark A, 20c. Corset Jeans—Naumkeag, 21½c.; Naumkeag, cotilion, 24c. Hoop Skirts—Duplex, Pyramid, Hittite and Empress Trail, prices unchanged; S. T. & A. T. Meyers' I X L, in fair demand. Corsets—Thompson's French Woven B B, $12@$13 in gold; Thompson's French Woven C C, $11 50@$12 50 in gold. J W L Standard Dress, No. 36, $18; J W L Standard Dress, No. 450, $40.

FISH—A moderate business has been transacted in the leading kinds at essentially unaltered prices.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in much less demand to-day at a reduction of 25c.@50c. @ bbl. Sales since our last 9,600 bbls., including common to choice Superfine State and Western at $7 75@$8 50; poor to choice Extra State at $8 75@$9 50; common to choice Extra Ohio, poor to medium shipping brands at $9 40@$10 50; fair to choice Western at $8 75@$10 50; round-hoop Extra Ohio, poor to medium shipping brands at $9 40@$10 50; fair to choice Western at $8 75@$10 50; Southern Flour is depressed to-day. Sales since our last, 450 bbls. in lots, at $10 75@$11 90 for poor to good, and $11 90@$12 25 for good to very choice extra brands, @ bbl. Canadian Flour is dull and lower. Sales 480 bbls. Extra at $9@$14 @ bbl. Rye Flour is quiet, but held higher. We quote Superfine at $6 90@$7 40 @ bbl.; sales 320 bbls. Corn Meal is in demand at $5 85@$6 for Western, $5 90@$6 for Brandywine, $6 25 for Pea's Creek, and $6 25 for Brandywine, @ bbl. Sales, 600 bbls.

GRAIN—Wheat has been offered more freely to-day at a reduction of 2c. @ bushel, but has been in limited request, as buyers have been reluctant to pay asking prices, anticipating a further material decline. Sales, 15,000 bushels, including White Michigan at $3; and Milwaukee Club at $2 16@$2 18 @ bushel. Corn is active and firm. Sales since our last, 76,400 bushels at 83c.@86c. for unsound to sound Western, @ bushel. Oats continue in fair request, and firm, including State, at 60c.@64½c.; Jersey and Pennsylvania at 67c.@68c.; old Western at 60c.@61c. in store and delivered; new Western at 48c.@52c.; Canada at 60c.@61c. @ bushel; sales, 62,500 bushels. Rye is less freely offered, 4,000 bushels Western at 85c. @ bushel. Nothing new in Barley or Barley Malt. The movements in Breadstuffs in Milwaukee, week ending with May 5, Messrs. Gunnell, Jorns & Co., notice thus: "Flour has sold readily during the past week, and has advanced about 50c. @ bbl. The transactions however, have been moderate, owing to the limited supply. Freight to New-York, by propeller and rail, 65c. @ bbl.; to Boston and Portland, by propeller and rail, 70c.; to Baltimore and Philadelphia, all rail, 81 16. Receipts for week, 10,967 bbls. Shipments for week, 17,382 bbls. The Wheat Market during the first part of the past week ruled quiet, and the upward tendency seemed to have received a decided check; but within the past two days prices have taken a fresh start upward, and under an active demand for speculation and shipment fully 12c. @ bushel more have been paid than in any previous time within the past year. This remarkable advance has surprised many, notwithstanding it has been predicted for several weeks by a large number of operators. There are now many who are bold enough to look for a still further material improvement, giving as their reasons the great scarcity of sound wheat in all other sections of the country, and the prospect of another short crop in Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and elsewhere. The larger part of the business has been on Western speculative account, though there has also been an improved demand for shipment, in consequence of the advance in Eastern markets. The receipts have continued quite moderate, and below what was generally expected. This has doubtless to a large extent been the result of the high water in the Mississippi and other rivers, though it is now stated that the arrivals at this port from Minnesota will not be as large as many anticipated, owing to the fact that there are buyers there at very full figures for shipment by river and otherwise to Missouri, Illinois, Illinois, Ohio, Pennsylvania and Maryland. Parties who have sold short have been disappointed, and suffered severely, and the business has proved so unprofitable that there are very few who are now willing to engage in it, and in consequence prices for future delivery have approached much more closely to those ruling for lots on the spot. The shipments having exceeded the receipts the stock in store has been further reduced, and is held with great confidence. Freights have ruled steady, and close firm at 9c.@9½c. on wheat at Buffalo, 8½c.@9c. to Toledo and Cleveland, and 14c.@14½c. to Oswego. The weather has continued favorable for the Spring wheat crop in this section, and if the so far very high prospects for a good harvest are of a satisfactory character. The stock of wheat in store is estimated at 400,000 bushels. The receipts of wheat for past week sum up 268,948 bushels against 166,550 bushels for the same time last year. Shipments for week 31,482 bushels by rail, and 261,983 by lake, as follows: 40,000 bushels to Oswego, 192,407 to Buffalo, 10,000 to Ogdensburgh, 25,760 to Cleveland, 6,350 to Port Colborne, 15,300 to Cape Vincent, 9,800 to Port Sarnia, and 13,469 to other ports. We quote No. 1 Spring Wheat in store, subject to 2c. @ bushel storage, at $1 78; No. 2 at $1 67. Winter wheat is very scarce and ranges from $1 85 to $2 40. Oats have advanced 2¼c. @ bushel during the week. We quote No. 1 in store, subject to 2c. storage, at 86½c.; No. 2 at 80c. Receipts for week 51,793 bushels. Rye is in good demand at 69c.@70c. for No. 1."

HAY—North River bale is in good demand and firm, at 65c.@65c., for poor to very choice @ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Have been in fair demand and firm, including last year's crop at 20c.@65c., and two year's old at 9c.@20c. @ lb. Mr. E. WELLS notices the weekly business thus: "With little or no change in the general features of our Hop market, we confirm the views expressed in our report of last week as applicable to the trade for the present week, only noting in comparison a slight improvement in the value of low grades of new and old Hops, and a general hardening in the prices of all others. The imports for the week ending to-day comprise 27 bales from Belgium, 27 English and 104 Bavarians; while in the exports of the present week we notice a shipment of about 500 bales of 1865's and older; and in this connection, without increased and especially early importations, prices must continue to favor holders of the present stock." The closing quotations are as follows: 1864's Inferior American, 8c.@15c.; 1864's Prime, 20c.@30c.; 1865's Inferior American, 9c.@45c.; 1865's Prime, 55c.@65c.; 1865's English, 50c.@55c.; 1865's Belgian, 60c.@65c.; 1865's Bavarian, 70c.@75c. @ lb.

HIDES—Have been moderately inquired for, at steady prices.

LEATHER—Has been in fair demand and firm in price. We quote: Sole—Oak Slaughter and Salted, good light, 31c.@34c.; Oak Slaughter and Salted, good middle, 37c.@43c.; Oak Slaughter and Salted, good Heavy, 41c.@47c.; Oak Slaughter light Cropped, good, 43c.@45c; Oak Slaughter, middle Cropped, good, 47c.@50c.; Oak Slaughter, Bellies Cropped good, 15c.@18c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good Light, 26c.@29c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good Middle, 31c.@32½c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres &c., good Heavy, 31c.@33c.; Hemlock, California, good Light, 27c.@29c.; Hemlock, California, good Middle, 30c.@31c.; Hemlock, California, good Heavy, 30c.@31c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good Light, 26c.@27c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good Middle, 29c.@30c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good heavy, 26c.@28c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Damaged all weights, 24c.@27½c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, Rough B. A. Dressing, all weights, 18c.@21c.; Hemlock Slaughter, in rough, 28c.@30c.; Oak Slaughter, in rough, Light, 30c.@33c.; Oak Slaughter, in rough, middle and heavy, 36c.@43c., cash, @ lb.

LIME—Continues quiet and depressed, including Rockland at $1 80 for common and $2 for lump; Glens Falls at $1 50 lump, and $2 25 for Joints, @ barrel.

MOLASSES—Has been inactive, to-day, including New-Orleans at 85c.@$1 10; Porto Rico at 60c.@75c.; Cuba at 38c.@62½c. @ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Are in fair demand, including Spirits of Turpentine at $1@$1 05 @ gallon; Crude do. at $4 75@$5; Resin at $3 75@$11 50 @ 280 lbs.; Tar at $2@$2 75 @ bbl.

OILS—Are in moderate request, including Crude Whale at $1@$1 05; Bleached Whale at $1 15@$1 20; Crude Sperm at $2 25; Unbleached do. at $2 45@$2 50; Lard Oil at $1 80@$1 90; Red Oil at 85c.@90c.; Linseed Oil at $1 44@1 46 @ gallon.

PETROLEUM—Has been in fair demand, at 26c. @29c. for crude, 43c.@45c. for Refined in bond, and 57c.@60c. for do., free, @ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been quite active to-day, opening higher, but closing very irregularly. Sales since our last 12,500 bbls., in lots, at $31 12½@$31 43 for new Mess, closing at $31 37, regular way; $29 50@$30 for one year old Mess; $28 for new Prime Mess; $26@$26 50 for new Prime, @ bbl. Sales were 1,500 bbls. of 5,000 bbls. new Mess, May, June and July delivery, sellers' and buyers' options, at $30 75@$31 50 @ bbl. Cut Meats continue in good demand at 12¼c.@13¼c. for Shoulders and 17¼c.@19c. for Hams; sales 1,126 pkgs. Bacon is in request, including Cumberland Cut at 14½c.@ 14¾c.; Short Rib at 15¼c.; Long Ribbed, 15c.; Long Clear, 15¾c.; Short Clear, 16c.@16¼c., @ lb. Sales 260 boxes. Dressed Hogs are dull and nominal. Lard continues quiet and heavy; sales 860 tcs. and bbls. at 19c.@20c., and small lots at 22¼c.@22¼c. @ lb. Beef continues in request at $16@$20 50 for new Plain Mess, and $21@$24 50 for new Extra do.; sales have been reported of 975 bbls. Tierce Beef rules quiet and nominal. Beef Hams continue in demand at $49@$49 @ bbl.; sales 194 bbls. Butter continues plenty and heavy at 36c.@46c. for State, and 32c.@ 43c. for Western, @ lb. Cheese is inactive at 16c.@20c. @ lb.

RICE—Is inactive at former prices.

SALT—Is in request and steady in price.

SEEDS—Continue in moderate demand, including Clover at 8c.@11c. @ lb.; rough Flax at $3 50@ $3 75, and Timothy at $6@$6 25 @ bushel.

TALLOW—Has been inactive at previous prices.

SOAP—Has been in fair demand, including Castile at 15½c.@16c.; Colgate's Palm at 13½c., and Family at 13c. @ lb.

SUGARS—Have been in fair request at full rates. Sales since our last, 949 hhds., including Cuba, &c., at from 10¾c.@13½c.; and 1,470 boxes Havana, at 10¾c.@14c. @ lb. Refined Sugars continue in fair demand at 13¼c.@15½c. @ lb.

STEARINE—Sales since our last 92,000 lbs., at 20@ 22½c. @ lb.

TALLOW—Sales 286,000 lbs. at 11¾c.@11¾c., and 55,000 lbs. Grease at 11¾c.@13½c. @ lb.

TEAS—Are held higher, but are inactive.

WHISKY—Has been very dull at $2 26@$2 27 @ gallon.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool, the engagements included, by steamer, 100 bales Cotton at 3-16d. @ lb., and 14,000 bushels Corn on private terms. For Cadiz, 200 bbls. Petroleum at $2 @ bbl.

FAMILY MARKET PRICE CURRENT.

WASHINGTON MARKET, Friday, May 11, 1866.

MEATS.

Judging by the appearance of the market, to-day, there can be no good reason for doubting the representations of dealers of the extreme dullness in business. We have rarely seen so small a number of buyers at the stands, as were present during the forenoon. Supplies were liberal, and the tendency of prices was slightly in favor of purchasers. There was a decidedly more liberal offering of Spring Lamb, and at much lower rates.

Beef, hind-quarter, @ lb	14	@	18
Beef, fore-quarter, @ lb	8	@	12
Beef, roasting pieces, @ lb	14	@	18
Beef, chuck-ribs, @ lb	16	@	20
Beef, round, @ lb	18	@	22
Beef, rumps, @ lb	17	@	20
Beef, corned brisket, @ lb	14	@	18
Beef, brisket steak, @ lb	14	@	20
Beef, coarse cuts, @ lb	12	@	16
Beef, corned, @ lb	14	@	18
Beef, pickled, @ lb	14	@	18
Beef tongues, each	1 50	@	1 62
Mutton, by the carcass, @ lb	10	@	14
Mutton, hind-quarters, @ lb	16	@	20
Mutton, fore-quarters, @ lb	10	@	15
Mutton, chops, @ lb	20	@	25
Mutton, legs, @ lb	22	@	25
Lamb, Spring, @ quarter	1 50	@	3 00
Pigs, roasting, each	2 00	@	4 00

POULTRY AND GAME.

Only a few kinds of Game are in market. Poultry is also quite scarce. Prices rule unusually high. Consumption is consequently limited.

Blackbirds, @ dozen	75	@	1 00
Capons, @ lb	30	@	35
Chickens, @ lb	25	@	30
Ducks, @ lb	25	@	30
Fowl, @ lb	25	@	30
Geese, (Canada)	1 00	@	1 25
Geese, wild, each	1 00	@	1 25
Grouse, each	75	@	1 00
Grouse, @ pair	1 50	@	2 00
Grouse, @ dozen	12	@	15
Hares, @ dozen	12	@	15
Rice, English, @ dozen	12	@	15
Turkeys, @ lb	30	@	35

FISH.

A limited business has been transacted in both fresh and cured Fish. The supply of fresh Fish has been increasing. There is also a better assortment available. The novelties in market this week have been Blue-fish, King-fish, Mackerel, Pergies, Salmon Trout and Weak-fish. Of these Mackerel alone have been any way plenty.

Bass, @ lb	12	@	15
Blackfish, @ lb	10	@	12
Blue-fish, @ lb	12	@	15
Brook Trout, @ lb	50	@	60
Clams, soft, @ 100	75	@	1 00
Clams, hard, @ 100	1 00	@	1 25
Cod, @ lb	10	@	12
Cod, Box, @ lb	10	@	12
Cod, dried, @ lb	12	@	15
Eels, @ lb	25	@	30
Eels, smoked, @ bunch	12	@	15
Flounders, @ lb	10	@	12
Haddock, @ lb	10	@	12
Haddock, Finnan	12	@	15
Halibut, @ lb	15	@	20
Halibut, smoked, @ lb	15	@	20
Herrings, @ lb	10	@	12
Herrings, smoked, @ bunch	12	@	15
Kingfish, @ lb	15	@	20
Lobsters, @ lb	25	@	30
Mackerel, each	15	@	25
Mackerel, salt, each	15	@	25
Mackerel, smoked, each	10	@	15
Oysters, @ 100	1 50	@	2 75
Oysters, pickled, @ 100

The Daily Globe, Saturday, May 12, 1860

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—MAHOGANY COUNTER DESK, 12 feet long, with 2 drawers and 2 pigeon holes. Inquire on the premises, No. 18 Dey-st., 1st floor.

FOR SALE—A SECOND-HAND SAFE, suitable for a small business. Apply at 18 Dey-st.

FOR SALE—A HANDSOME COUNTRY RESIDENCE, containing 10 rooms, with all the modern improvements, situated on the Hudson River Railroad, 30 miles from New-York, and 1 mile from the village of Tarrytown. Apply to A. J. DAVIS, on the premises.

FOR SALE—A HANDSOME PARLOR ORGAN, with 2 banks of keys and 2 octaves of pedals. Apply at 1,000 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A SECOND-HAND PIANO-FORTE, in good order

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, MAY 12, 1866.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
14th-st. corner of Irving-place.
THIS AFTERNOON, commencing at 2½ o'clock, FAUST.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
Montague-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, Pacini's Grand Tragic Opera, SAFFO.

WINTER GARDEN.
Broadway, between Bleecker and Amity sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7½ o'clock, CORNIE BOOGAH. Characters by Mr. Barney Williams, Mrs. Barney Williams, Mme. Pisani, Miss Blanche Grey, Mrs. H. P. Grattan, Mr. Buell, Mr. G. Walcot, Miss Ryan.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, LEAH. Characters by Messrs. J. C. Cowper, Sefton, Blakeley, Walton, Beverley, Randle, Bell, Holston, Misses Ida Vernon, Mary Wells, Mrs. Maeder.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner Broome-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, IT IS NEVER TOO LATE TO MEND. Characters by Messrs. Frederic Robinson, John Gilbert, Charles Fisher, Fred Smith, Miss Ione Burke, George Holland, Young, Miss Madeline Henrique, Miss K. Barrett, Miss Booth.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7½, THE THREE GUARDSMEN. Cast, including every member of the company.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, between Canal and Hester sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7½, HANK THE HIGHWAYMAN, BEN THE BOATSWAIN, THE BOHEMIAN'S OATH.

FOX'S OLD BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, between Bayard and Canal sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7½ o'clock, DEVILKIN; founded on the great work of "Nellie, The Companions of the Chain."

BARNUM'S NEW MUSEUM.
Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
AUSTRALIAN BIRD SHOW. THIS AFTERNOON at 2. EVENING at 7½ o'clock: CLAUDE MARCEL, THE IDIOT OF TYROL, THE DRUMMER, DWARFS, GIANTS, &c., 100,000 CURIOSITIES.

BRYANT'S MINSTRELS.
Broadway, between Grand and Broome sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7½ o'clock—The Ethiopian Fun Makers in their eccentricities: TAMING THE ELEPHANT IN AND OUT OF PLACE, NORMA, RURAL DARKIES, and MAZEPPA.

GEO. CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS,
Adjoining Fifth-avenue Hotel.
THIS EVENING, MOCKING BIRD SONG, THE GREAT BOND ROBBERY, SONGS, DANCES, &c.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS AND HIPPOTHEATRON.
14th-st. opposite the Academy of Music.
THIS AFTERNOON, commencing at 2½ o'clock, MAYTEE.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, ROBINSON, THE CHAMPION HORSEMAN, with his juvenile protege, CLARENCE; Mlle. De BERG, the dashing Parisian Equestrienne.

IRVING HALL.
Irving-place, corner 15th-street.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, G. W. MORGAN'S ANNUAL CONCERT.

IRVING HALL.
Irving-place, corner 15th-st.
SUNDAY EVENINGS, commencing at 8 o'clock, GRAND SACRED CONCERT.

SOMERVILLE ART GALLERY,
No. 845 Broadway.
THIS DAY, Painting—SEALERS CRUSHED BY ICEBERGS.

STUDIO BUILDINGS,
No. 15 West 10th-st.
THIS DAY AND EVENING—MARBLE STATUES.

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Index to the Daily Times for 1865.

An Index to the NEW-YORK TIMES for the year 1865 is now for sale at the counter, price Five Dollars. The book contains twenty thousand references to the events mentioned during that period, each specifying the date, page and column of the paper in which it is to be found. It is handsomely printed, and bound in 8vo form, and contains 182 double-column pages.

Not only as an index to our own paper is this book of great value, but it is to a great degree an index to all first-class daily journals, so far as the dates of leading events are required; for all papers, especially since the wide use of the magnetic telegraph, publish the current news at the same hour. The book is also a very comprehensive "chronicle of events" for the year, a hundred times more full and minute than the chronicles usually published in newspapers.

Copies will be sent to any address on receipt of the price.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate, yesterday, the joint resolution of the House to provide for carrying into immediate effect the bill for the better organization of the Pay Department of the Navy was passed. Mr. CHANDLER called up the resolution to prevent the introduction of cholera into the United States, which was discussed by Messrs. SUMNER, MORRILL and JOHNSON, until the expiration of the morning hour. The Post-office Appropriation Bill was then taken up, the pending question being on Mr. TRUMBULL'S amendment, providing that no compensation be paid to any Assistant Postmaster until his appointment is confirmed by the Senate, unless commissioned to fill a vacancy occasioned by death, resignation or expiration of office during the recess of the Senate. The Senate was addressed by Mr. HOWARD and Mr. COWAN. The vote being reached the amendment was disagreed to; yeas 16, nays 23. The bill was then passed.

GENERAL NEWS.

A terrible tragedy occurred in Montgomery County, Ga., on Sunday last. ALFRED MORRIS plunged a knife into the bosom of SHADDEN HALL, inflicting a mortal wound. LEVI HALL, a brother of SHADDEN, ran to separate them, but was too late. LEVI then immediately drew a pistol and sent a bullet through the brains of MORRIS, killing him instantly. The affair took place at Bell's Ferry, on Occo River. All the parties were respectably connected, MORRIS' father being a member of the Legislature.

The result of the failure of Messrs. BAYNE & Co., of Baltimore, already known to the public as the prime cause of the failure of the Merchants' National Bank, of Washington, proves to have been more disastrous than at first supposed. One of the oldest and most trustworthy banks at Baltimore is said to have lost about three hundred and ninety thousand dollars. One other is said to have lost a hundred thousand dollars, and, beside these losses, many private individuals have lost largely.

The Freedmen's Court at Nashville, Tenn., in the case of ELLA STEVENSON, a free woman of color, who sued for the recovery of three hundred acres of land, a large amount of property and damages for violation of trust, has adjudged that she be paid three thousand dollars damages for the enslavement of herself and her sons, together with other sums amounting in the aggregate to four thousand three hundred and eighty-six dollars.

Mr. J. Ross BROWNE, who has just arrived at Washington from Arizona, discredits the report of the massacre of the garrison at Fort Goodwin. He does not think Col. BENNETT in command, could have allowed himself to be surprised by the savages, and he says that there are not more than seven or eight hundred fighting Apaches in the Territory.

The Richmond *Examiner* of May 10 comes to us with its columns in mourning as a mark of respect to the memory of Stonewall JACKSON, who fell on that day three years ago. The *Examiner* also appealed to the people to suspend business on that day, but only with partial success.

A large and enthusiastic meeting was held at St. Louis, on Thursday last, to commemorate the capture of Camp Jackson, five years ago. Gov. OGLESBY, of Illinois, Gov. FLETCHER, Secretary of State ROSEMAN, CHARLES D. DRAKE and several other distinguished persons were among the speakers.

The One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Regiment, colored, passed through Topeka, Kansas, the 10th inst., *en route* to Fort Union, New-Mexico, accompanied by a train of one hundred and fifteen wagons.

J. W. KELLOGG, a defaulter in the sum of $40,000, late a Treasury Agent at San Antonio, Texas, along with his accomplice, was arrested at Memphis recently, on his way up the river.

An attempt was made a few days ago to burn down several buildings in Dubuque, Iowa. The Old Turner Hall, a three-story brick, was fired in a room where there were thirty barrels of benzine and coal oil, but the flames were extinguished before reaching those combustibles.

Two important levees above New-Orleans have given way, and a great portion of Southern Louisiana has been flooded. Thirteen parishes are under water, and the destruction of property will be immense. The people are said to be incensed at the inefficiency of the Levee Commissioners.

On the 8th inst. the National Bank at Osage, Mitchell Co., Iowa, was broken into, and $20,400 taken from its vaults. During the night the burglars forced open the front door of the bank, drilled and succeeded in blowing open the iron door to the vault, and also the door of the safe within it.

JEFFERSON DAVIS, on the 10th inst., was indicted for treason by the Grand Jury of the United States District Court, now in session at Norfolk, and the trial of the prisoner, it is supposed, will take place in June.

FREDERICK BRIESWICK, the Middletown, Conn., shoemaker, arrested on suspicion of having murdered his wife, has been discharged for want of evidence. It is now thought that the woman committed suicide, or died from exposure and exhaustion.

Mr. KELSON, who was seriously injured at Columbus, Ohio, by falling from the third story of a building in Gwynn Block, is still alive, and though terribly bruised and several bones broken, his physician entertains slight hopes of his recovery.

LOCAL NEWS.

At the meeting of the Metropolitan Board of Health, yesterday, Counselor TRAUT submitted a written opinion on the question of the Board's power in the matter of cleaning the streets of Harlem, the Twelfth Ward having been omitted in drawing up the contract which is held by Messrs. BROWN, DE VOE & KNAPP. The Counselor said that under the extraordinary powers which have been given the Board, its officers may clearly clean the streets of Harlem and use in payment therefor the $6,000 which was inserted in the TAX LEVY for that purpose. The Counselor also reported that the Board cannot delegate its powers to the authorities of Brooklyn, the Brooklyn Common Council having proposed to assume the responsibility of keeping their city clean. A letter was presented by President SCHULTZ, from Messrs. BROWN, DE VOE & KNAPP, contractors for cleaning the streets, replying to his recent application for permission to clean any Ward in the City which they might select. The contractors recite many reasons why they cannot comply with the request which Mr. SCHULTZ has made, and finally flatly refuse to have any paved streets cleaned by other than their own employes. A remonstrance of citizens of Gravesend against the further use of Barren Island as a place of deposit for dead animals and offal was referred to Dr. CRANE and Commissioner BERGEN. The employment of homeopathic physicians under the directorship of an allopathist was discussed at some length by Drs. CRANE and STONE, Judge BOSWORTH and President SCHULTZ, and without reaching a conclusion the Board adjourned to 2 o'clock next Tuesday afternoon.

At the meeting of the Board of Excise, yesterday, it was reported that Bedloe's Island, in the harbor, is the property of the United States, and that if the General Government chooses to permit any person to sell liquors thereon the Metropolitan Board cannot interfere. The Trustees of the village of New-Brighton, Staten Island, having taken issue with the Board and striven to render the Excise Law inoperative in that village, Counselor TRACY has rummaged the law libraries and found that the appointment of the Trustees of New-Brighton by the Legislature was an unconstitutional act, and therefore void. Attorney BLISS is preparing blanks which are to be used by the Police in all cases hereafter against vendees of liquors who may violate the law. The Board granted another thousand licenses, making a total of three thousand thus far, and then adjourned to 4 o'clock on Tuesday afternoon next.

In the Police Courts, yesterday, the following cases were disposed of: AMOS SPENCER, charged with having picked the pocket of WILLIAM HUNTINGTON of a silver watch; committed for trial without bail. WILLIAM DAVIS, charged with having committed a burglary in the apartments of HATTIE SHERMAN; committed for trial without bail. KATE FOLEY, arrested on a charge of having stolen a quantity of clothing from two of her employers, and confessed the fact; remanded. MARY JACKSON, charged with having received the stolen goods from KATE FOLEY; held to bail to answer. GEORGE FATHERLY and HANCH COWAN, aged 13 and 14 years, having confessed to the commission of the crime of arson, were sent to the House of Refuge.

The fact that JAMES G. FERGUSON, a pawnbroker, had been arrested some days since has just come to light. The charge against the prisoner is that one of the bonds stolen from Mr. LORD, of No. 39 Exchange-place, was found in his possession. A writ of *certiorari* was sued out yesterday before Judge CARDOZO, of the Court of Common Pleas, and a motion made to discharge him from custody. The motion was, however, denied, and the accused remanded for trial.

The Fenians are jubilant over the arrival of JAMES STEPHENS, who is styled the "Chief Organizer of the Irish Republic." His rooms at the Metropolitan Hotel were besieged yesterday by a crowd of visitors. Col. O'MAHONEY sent in his resignation as Head Centre, which was accepted by Mr. STEPHENS. A large crowd gathered in front of the hotel last night, attracted by the announcement that Mr. STEPHENS would be serenaded. At the conclusion of the serenade Mr. STEPHENS thanked the assemblage for the welcome given him, but declined making a speech.

The case of CHARLOTTE OVERTON *vs.* GILBERT E. OVERTON was determined yesterday in the Supreme Court. The presiding Justice says the referee had all the papers before he commenced taking testimony, and he should have made the fact known to the parties. The Referee's report is therefore set aside, with the further provision in the order that when the case comes before the Court again for an order of reference, another Referee will be appointed.

A large amount of business was transacted in the Court of General Sessions yesterday. Eleven cases were disposed of, most of the prisoners being sentenced to the State Prison and Penitentiary for various terms from one to five years. Eight cases in which the prisoners had been remanded for sentence during the week, were disposed of by the sentencing of the culprits. Several of the remanded prisoners' cases were again laid over.

This morning the Excise Board's Committee on Applications for License are to hear those venders of liquors in the Sixteenth, Twentieth and Twenty-second Police Precincts, whom Capts. HEDDEN, WALLING and SLOTE have been unable to recommend.

The anniversary exhibition of the New-York Institution of the Blind was held at Irving Hall last evening. There was a large audience, a successful exhibition, and enthusiastic applause. The pupils did well, and the people who saw and heard them were pleased.

In the Court of Oyer and Terminer, yesterday, JOHN O'BRIEN was tried on a charge of murder. The Jury rendered a verdict of manslaughter in the third degree. The prisoner was remanded for sentence. The Grand Jury was discharged.

In the case of the Madison-avenue bond robbery, Justice DOWLING yesterday discharged the prisoners, CLARKE and DENNIS, being of opinion that the testimony of the witness, MORRISON, was quite unworthy of credit.

Decrees of divorce were granted, yesterday, by Justice BARNARD, of the Supreme Court, in the suits entitled KATE A. WILSON *vs.* JAMES T. WILSON, and CATHARINE SCAMEL *vs.* SAMUEL SCAMEL.

At the close, yesterday, Treasurer MANNERS, of the Excise Board, had received $118,650 for licences.

The City TAX LEVY was signed by the Mayor yesterday.

Gold sold at 129¼@129@129¼ yesterday. Exchange on London steady at 109½. Money 4@5 per cent. Government Securities firm. The Railway speculation generally dull.

There was less activity in Produce and Merchandise yesterday, especially in Breadstuffs, which closed much lower and decidedly in favor of buyers. The freight market was dull.

PROSPECT PARK AND BROOKLYN IMPROVEMENTS.—The Board of Commissioners of Prospect Park, Brooklyn, at the head of which is Hon. JAMES S. T. STRANAHAN, having received the approval of Gov. FENTON to their bill, are preparing to move rapidly toward the completion of their magnificent enterprise. What Central Park is to New-York this will be to our sister city, who already rivals her Metropolitan neighbor in all the conveniences and luxuries of modern improvement. Already the normal fruit of this step is apparent. Wide and well-paved avenues open up the old homesteads of the past, blocks of well-built houses take the places of barns and orchards, the tinkle of the car-bell drives away that of the kine, and the bright glare of gas supersedes the occasional glimmer from a lantern. Heavy sales of real estate are made continually at greatly advanced rates, lots that sold before the Park project for $400 now command $2,000, and an estate which could have been bought on easy terms five years since for $25,000, is now held firmly at over $100,000. The growth of Brooklyn has been as solid as it was rapid. Its people are intelligent, its institutions creditable, its success, despite the disadvantage of being so near New-York, most praiseworthy.

Reconstruction—The Action of Congress.

The *Commercial Advertiser* has the following:

"The House of Representatives yesterday passed *the plan of reconstruction as it was reported from the Committee.* The vote was very decisive—138 to 37. The plan seemed to have few friends in or out of Congress, and the third section, which disfranchises the South until 1870, was especially criticised. But when the time came for a vote, Mr. THAD. STEVENS cracked his whip, raised his voice, anathematized all dissidents, opened the bottomless pit for them, and created such a breeze that the poor fellows ran back, shivering, under his protection, as chickens take to their familiar coop when the hawk sweeps toward them. *The plan of the Committee goes now to the Senate, where it may be amended, and then to the several States, where it will stand a chance of defeat.*"

This paragraph betrays an entire misconception of the Report of the Committee on Reconstruction as well as of the action of Congress. The Committee reported, as their "Plan," three measures:

1. A series of five amendments to the Constitution, the first guaranteeing an equality of civil rights; the second barring representation on suffrage; the third disfranchising all in the Southern States who adhered to the rebellion until 1870; the fourth repudiating the rebel debt; and the fifth empowering Congress to carry these provisions into effect.

2. A bill declaring that when these amendments shall become parts of the Constitution, any Southern State which shall ratify them and embody them in its own Constitution and laws, shall be entitled to representation in Congress.

3. A bill declaring certain classes of persons who have been engaged in the rebellion forever ineligible to Federal office.

These, taken together, constitute the "plan of reconstruction as it was reported by the Committee." Only the first of them, the one embodying the amendments proposed to the Constitution, has yet been acted on by either branch of Congress. It was that, and that only, which passed the House on Thursday. Those who approve of such amendments could not chose but vote for them. Whether they will also vote to exclude the Southern States from representation in Congress until these amendments become part of the Constitution or not, remains to be seen when the second of the measures reported by the Committee comes to be acted upon. *That* is the vital and essential part of the "Plan." It requires only a majority to pass it, unless it should be vetoed, and then it will require two-thirds.

The action of the House on Thursday ought to be distinctly understood by those Union men throughout the country who would understand what "leadership" in the House amounts to. These amendments were reported from the Joint Committee by Mr. STEVENS, its Chairman, on the part of the House. It was instantly felt by a large part of the Union members that the *third* amendment, if adopted, would kill the whole scheme, and forever exclude the Southern States from representation—inasmuch as it required the Southern people to disfranchise themselves as a condition of being represented at all. Notice was at once given that a motion would be made to strike it out. By the rules, the Chairman of the Committee has a right to open and close the debate on any proposition reported by him. Mr. STEVENS, on reporting this bill, moved to recommit it, which motion, by the rules, precludes any amendment from being received. An attempt was made to secure a separate vote on each separate amendment, but the Speaker ruled that, although this might be done with a resolution of the House, it could not be done with a joint resolution. The case was thus completely foreclosed at the outset.

The debate then went on for three days, and the determination to strike out the third section became perfectly manifest. Mr. STEVENS then, after a speech made up wholly of most unworthy appeals to passion and prejudice, and without the faintest attempt to answer a single argument that had been advanced, withdrew the motion to recommit and *moved the previous question*, which, if sustained by the House, also cut off all amendment, and compelled a direct and immediate vote on all the propositions in a lump. On calling the roll a decided majority of the Union men and a majority of the Democrats also voted against the previous question, while a minority of the Union men, embracing the extreme Radicals, with STEVENS at their head, voted the other way. The result was a majority of *one* against it. Thereupon the extreme Copperheads began to change their votes, and under the lead of HARRIS, of Maryland, who was tried before a military commission for treason, *went over to the Radicals*, and gave them votes enough to reverse the decision, compel an immediate vote and prevent any amendment whatever. The great body of the Democrats, those who have acted throughout the session with candor and a patriotic purpose to restore the Union—such men as DAWSON, RANDALL, WINFIELD, RADFORD, TAYLOR and others, voted against the previous question, while the Copperhead section, comprising such men as HARRIS of Maryland, NIBLACK of Indiana, ELDRIDGE of Wisconsin, KERR of Illinois, LE BLOND of Ohio, and CHANLER of New-York, came to the rescue of STEVENS and forced it through. In this way they secured the defeat of the amendment, without taking a responsibility they would never have dared to assume, of voting against it.

The Union Party did not choose to be put in a false position by so shameless and disloyal a coalition, and voted as a unit for the amendments.

This is the second time Mr. STEVENS has compassed the defeat of the *majority* of the party which has made him its leader, by invoking the aid and purchasing the alliance of the disloyal section of the Democratic Party. It was by precisely the same trick that he forced the party to vote for universal negro suffrage in the District of Columbia, after it had declared, by a vote of two to one, its preference for qualified and intelligent suffrage. This style of management may be creditable to the ingenuity and recklessness of his leadership, but it will not take much of it to ruin any party that submits to it.

Parliamentary Reform in England.

The unexpectedly small majority by which the British ministers have been sustained on the second reading of their Reform Bill, indicates either an aversion to the question itself amounting almost to a dread, or a want of tact on the part of those entrusted with its care. Elected with a direct reference to this question, it had been computed that the present House of Commons would give a ministerial majority of about fifty; and though some of those included in the calculation were subsequently unseated, a margin of thirty was still relied upon at the commencement of the debate. Yet at the close, in an unusually full House—631 members being present—the measure was sustained, and the Ministers were saved from condemnation, by but five votes. A loss of strength so sudden and so serious renders the division a virtual defeat, and leaves little room for hope as to the success of the bill in its present shape. And after the events that have transpired, there can be no change in the programme without some notable changes in the *personnel* of the Government.

Any measure of Parliamentary reform would have scanty likelihood of success if the division referred to revealed the exact relative strength of the friends and the opponents of reform. This, however, is not the case. As between liberalism and toryism—an enlargement of the franchise and the maintenance of things as they are—the superior strength of the former is incontrovertible. That it was not fully available is a circumstance admitting of one of two explanations—either the ministry failed to meet the prevailing expectation touching the principle or the details of their scheme, or they alienated support by the form and the manner in which it was presented. Something was due, perhaps, to both of these causes. There are members whose liberalism is so near akin to toryism that they are not zealous in favor of any amendment of the existing system. Members who sit as representatives of petty boroughs, and are indebted for their seats to the patronage of the Press, are not likely to promote the disturbance of what suits their own convenience to a nicety. These, therefore, however friendly to the Government on general questions, naturally availed themselves of a plausible pretext for going for the nonce into opposition. And a pretext was furnished when Ministers laid before Parliament only that portion of their plan which relates to the extension of the franchise; leaving another part—that relating to the redistribution of seats—to form the subject of a subsequent measure. "Before passing judgment on any part of your plan," said the malcontents to ministers, "let us see its remaining parts, that we may understand its entire scope." But on this point Mr. GLADSTONE and his colleagues have been inflexible. With a persistency more resembling obstinacy than firmness, they have refused to reveal ulterior intentions, or in any particular to conciliate their dissatisfied friends. To this obstinacy their loss of numerical strength in the House of Commons is principally attributable.

Apart from the expediency or inexpediency of this course, it must be admitted that much may be said on both sides, though the balance of principle is clearly on the side of the Government. In their behalf it has been urged that, inasmuch as the infusion of popular blood into the Commons has become necessary, the question of readjusting seats—or, as we understand it, re-apportioning members among the constituencies—should be left to be dealt with by a new Parliament, elected on the basis of an extended suffrage. Logically, or as a matter of abstract right, there can be no answer to this proposition; for if the present Parliament does adequately represent the people, an altered suffrage is not necessary; while if the representation is inadequate in respect of numbers, *that* defect should be remedied before approaching other phases of the general question. On the other hand, timid reformers—they who contemplate every addition to the power of the people with fear and trembling, or who see in the redistribution of seats a possible disturbance of their own—may be excused for demanding to be informed of what is in reserve, before consenting to action of any kind. Mr. LOWE, who represents the few hundred inhabitants of Calne by the grace of some patron, or Lords GROSVENOR and STANLEY, who represent paternal power and property, may well be solicitous to know whither the Ministerial steps tend before moving an inch, for their own parliamentary comfort may be in jeopardy. And these members are the best types of the quasi-liberalism that helped Mr. DISRAELI to fight the battle against a reform administration. They contend for a policy—the policy that aims at so restraining the proposed accession of electoral strength that it shall not become a disturbing force in the political machinery of the country.

Looking at the contest from an American stand-point, the want of confidence in the people, which is apparent at every stage of the debate in the House of Commons, is almost incomprehensible. Accustomed to the freest possible exercise of popular power—living under a system of government created by the people and administered by their servants for their benefit—it is difficult to realize the reasons for the alarm with which English statesmen, not ordinarily illiberal, talk of the slightest addition to the popular element in the third branch of the Government. Here, we hold that the people are the best guardians of their own interests—that they are of right the managers of affairs which concern themselves as a people; and each succeeding trial justifies the confidence. There, on the contrary, the people, as a people, are viewed with evident distrust and apprehension; the Government is a government by classes, not by the people; and debates on a question so nearly affecting the rights of a citizen as this question of parliamentary reform, are carried on without reference to other considerations than those of expediency. The problem which occupies attention is—not what are the rights of the people in the premises, not what justice dictates, but—how to concede something which the present governing classes can afford to grant without perilling their preponderence in Parliament. Mr. BRIGHT has been branded as a revolutionist for daring to demand reform in the direction of justice; and the growing faith of Mr. GLADSTONE in the righteousness of the people's cause, and his declared confidence in its "certain and not distant victory," are amongst the most hopeful signs of a discussion in many respects remarkable.

The Editor of the Tribune in the "Lobby."

"We know very little of these gentlemen; but what we do know of two or three of them convinces us that they cannot have committed the crimes laid to their charge by the TIMES. Possibly, those we know may not be involved in its blasting imputation. Will the TIMES say just whom it intended to charge with flagrant corruption, and what steps it has taken, or is about to take, to bring the guilty to justice?"—*Tribune.*

We have already shown how fitful and insincere the *Tribune's* "Reform" professions are. Equally empty and hollow are its vehement demands for legislative purity. It capriciously denounces one Legislature as "corrupt," and as capriciously indorses the "purity" of another. If the organization of the Assembly does not suit the *Tribune*, it denounces the members as "thieves." If it is pleased with the choice of Speaker, then all the members are lauded for their wisdom and virtue. In 1864 and 1865 it denounced all the members voting for a Central Railroad Fare Bill as "scoundrels" who had sold their votes. In 1866 it favored the passage of the Central Railroad Fare Bill. In 1865 it called upon the Governor to veto the bill so corruptly passed. *In 1866 its editor went to Albany, to urge the Governor to sign the Central Railroad Fare Bill.*

When the editor of the *Tribune* was asked, some weeks ago, why he did not, as usual, pitch into the notoriously corrupt Assembly, he replied, as long as they did not steal from the State he should not bother with them.

Some years ago the *Tribune* charged a Senator by name with "corruption," adding, subsequently, that after the adjournment that Senator was in New-York receiving the wages of iniquity. Subsequently the *Tribune* indorsed that Senator's integrity and supported his reelection to the Senate.

These are some of the vagaries and tergiversations of the *Tribune*. While firmly charging everybody else who favored the Central Road with "bribery" and "corruption," perhaps the editor of the *Tribune* will tell what prompted *him*, in face of all his years of railing and abuse, to go personally to Albany, endeavoring to "lobby" the bill through the Executive Chamber?"

The Returns of our new Registrar's Office.

The formal, unassuming little statement of mortality and disease which appears every week from the new Registrar's Office, is well worth closer study by our readers. It is drawn up in imitation of the excellent weekly report made in London by the well-known statistician, Dr. FARR, and issued from the office of the Registrar-General. On the dry figures there presented each week will be based Sanitary Science for New-York. Through the returns rendered each week from the different Wards to Dr. HARRIS, of the sickness and deaths of each district, the Board of Health will be able to determine the exact sanitary condition of the City, and will know where to apply the appropriate remedies. The last report, for instance, shows the number of cases of zymotic, or "foul-air diseases" in each Ward. These zymotic or "fermenting" diseases, it should be remembered by our lay readers, are those which are connected with impure air and over-crowding—such as measles, scarlatina, small-pox, diarrhœa, diphtheria and cholera. They are also called "preventible diseases," because science can at once diminish them or drive them away. From this report we learn that one Ward—the Nineteenth—has the largest number of such maladies. It is in this that such an immense tenement-house population exists. Having this general statement, the Board will no doubt at once proceed to analyze it, and cause their Inspectors to ascertain in what particular streets, and then in what houses, these is this large proportion of zymotic diseases. After labor and investigation, the increase over the usual rate will at length be fastened on certain houses. Then the Inspector will at once have a definite object to search for—that is, what are the causes of some one disease, say diarrhœa or diphtheria, in a given house. He will search the tenement, pry into cellar and attic, examine privy and drain, look for the presence of stagnant water or any other nuisance, and finally, without doubt, fasten upon the exact cause. This will be removed, and next week's returns will show in that quarter a diminution of foul-air maladies. We describe the steps of this process in order to show how sanitary statistics are at the basis of all efficient sanitary administration, and what can be eventually accomplished in this City by the Board of Health when all its machinery is in full working. But to reward such labors and to stimulate their officials, it is necessary that the public should understand them. It will be observed from the last report that the number of zymotic cases has fallen off since the Board began nearly one thousand, which is a good beginning, as showing what sanitary science can do even with the present imperfect means.

The death-rate is stated by Dr. HARRIS as at the rate of about 30 to 1,000 per annum. A healthy death-rate (as in the Isle of Wight or Hampstead) is about 15 to 1,000.

The normal death rate in England—a rate above which at once brings a town under the Health Act as sickly—is 20 per 1,000. The rate of Liverpool has been over 40; and New-York has reached (we think) 45.

Without the presence of an epidemic, we believe the present Board could, in a few months, reduce the New-York death rate to 20—so remarkable are our advantages here—which would be a saving of over 7,000 lives per annum. The present rate, as given by Dr. HARRIS, is no doubt beyond the real average, as the Registrar is obliged to base his average on Mr. DREW'S census, which is universally considered to be too low, and which gives New-York only some 750,000 inhabitants.

It would be highly interesting if we could have the estimated annual death-rate given for two portions of the City, or two marked wards, say the Sixth and the Fourteenth. We believe that the latter would be equal to that of the Isle of Wight, while the former would be perhaps as high as fifty.

These tables will show at once to the Board and the public the first droppings that foretell the storm, the opening of the epidemic in the increase of cases of diarrhœa. They will also hereafter prove what employments are most subject to given diseases, what age, and sex, and race, are most exposed, and a thousand other facts of immense value to science and practical life.

We trust that the utmost rigor and exactness will be used by the Board in compelling full and accurate returns of mortality and of disease; and that the reports of our New-York Registrar will be more than equal to the famous returns of his London cotemporary.

A REBELLION RECORD.—There are many of our readers, we doubt not, already aware of the fact that Mr. T. S. TOWNSEND, of this City, has employed a large portion of his time during the last five years in collecting the materials for a complete history of the late war. Our advertising columns, to-day, contain a reference to this extraordinary work. Mr. TOWNSEND has conscientiously devoted five years to the collection and condensation of materials for future history, which extend to fifty-two volumes, each of six hundred pages, printed matter. And we can readily understand the appreciation of such a patriotic labor, as has been shown by Gen. DIX, Senator MORGAN and others, in their note of commendation.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—PACINI'S opera of "Saffo" was revived here last evening for the first time in several years. It afforded an excellent opportunity for the *rentrée* of Mme. GAZZANIGA—an artiste whose merits have not been forgotten by the public. This fact was pleasantly demonstrated. When Mme. GAZZANIGA made her appearance she was, we are glad to say, received with the heartiest demonstrations of applause, and the well-grounded favor of the public increased as the performance progressed. We do not perceive that the lady's voice has suffered by her recent sojourn in Europe. On the contrary, it seems to us that it is more even and susceptible of control than heretofore. A great artist remains a great artist to the end. Nothing is so encouraging, or desirable to be known as this fact. There is no one in America to-day who can compare with GAZZANIGA. Her voice is clear and capable of the deep effects which, whilst they please the ear, yet give dramatic coloring to the composer's meaning. Her presence on the stage is classic. Every movement is fraught with grace, and with the idealistic repose which that quality gives. It remains only to be said that the music of the *rôle* was given with a passionate earnestness and dramatic fervor which no other singer could have brought to it.

Of the general performance of the opera it is not possible to speak favorably. To-day there will be a *matinée* at 1 o'clock. The opera is "Faust."

CONCERT.—Mr. G. W. MORGAN, the greatest organist in the country, takes his annual concert at Irving Hall to-night. It is probable that he will exert himself on the occasion, and the public will not lose by it. The artists who assist Mr. MORGAN are Mrs. ABBOTT, Miss NETTIE STERLING, Mr. WM. CASTLE, Mr. GEORGE SIMPSON, Mr. J. R. THOMAS, Mr. S. C. CAMPBELL, Mr. ROBERT GOLDBECK, &c.

"SAFFO" TO-NIGHT.—Mr. GRAU'S troupe make their *debut* in Brooklyn to-night, in the good old-fashioned opera of "Saffo." The artists are excellent, the work new to many of the present generation, and the opportunity a rare one.

PERSONAL.—Mr. CHARLES VAN BENTHUYSEN, of Albany, for many years State printer, sails to-day in the *Arago* for HAVRE. He goes to seek in a trip upon the Continent that rest and relaxation to which he has become entitled by long and close attention to business.

ASHORE.—The steamer *Newport*, of the Newport and Fall River line, when coming through Hell-Gate this morning, went ashore on Rhinelander's Point, where she remained an hour or two before coming off. She did not receive any damage.

MISSOURI.

Anniversary of the Capture of Camp Jackson—Large and Enthusiastic Meeting at St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, Friday, May 11.

The Radical meeting last night in commemoration of the capture of Camp Jackson five years ago, was one of the largest, most enthusiastic gatherings ever assembled in this city. Speeches were made from three stands. Gov. OGLESBY, of Illinois; Gov. FLETCHER, Secretary of State ROSEMAN, CHAS. D. DRAKE, and several other distinguished persons were among the speakers. The following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, 1. The question of the reconstruction of the rebellious States belonging to the people through their Senators and Representatives in Congress and not to the Executive, we cannot approve of the attempt of the Executive to organize and recognize the existence of State Governments in those States without the consent of Congress.

2. While we are opposed to the adoption by the General Government of a policy of revenge in its dealing with those recently engaged in rebellion, we highly reprobate the policy of placing the Government of States to be reconstructed in the hands of those who have participated in the rebellion against the Federal Government.

3. We are unalterably fixed in our opposition to the admission to seats in the National Legislature of persons who have actively participated in the rebellion, until all questions growing out of it are settled.

4. That the wisdom and firmness of Senators and Representatives of Congress, displayed in the passage of the Civil Rights Bill over the veto of the President, merits the warm approval of all true friends of freedom and liberal government.

5. We regard it as the only true policy not to admit any Representatives of the late rebel States into the National Legislature until they have given ample guarantees for a truly Republican form of government in the future, and we are entirely opposed to a repeal or modification of the so-called Congressional test oath.

6. That the National policy, known as the Monroe Doctrine, has become a recognized principle in the Republic, and the establishment of an Empire on our border, upon the ruins of a Republic, cannot be tolerated.

7. That we are not opposed to, but in favor of, an amendment to our State Constitution, that can more perfectly guarantee the citizen in the enjoyment of civil and religious liberty.

8. That we hold it to be the duty of Congress not to adjourn before the 4th of March, 1867, unless the reconstruction of the Union has been settled before that time, in the sense of the principles laid down in the Declaration of Independence.

THE PACIFIC COAST.

The Quicksilver Mining Companies—The Crops—Mining Stocks.

SAN FRANCISCO, Thursday, May 10.

The steamer *Constitution* sailed to-day for Panama, with $266,418 in treasure, of which $265,346 are for New-York.

There was sold, yesterday, 650,000 pounds of sugar, refining grade, at 8½c.

Reports indicate that the crop of cereals will exceed that of any former year.

The contract giving the sole agency of the New Almaden, New India and Lake quicksilver mines to one firm, has caused an advance in the price of quicksilver to 65c. for export, and 75c. for local consumption.

MINING STOCKS.—Crown Point, $1,850; Belcher, $397; Ophir, $530; Yellow Jacket, $712; Chollar, $322; Savage, $1,010; Imperial, $126.

SAN FRANCISCO, Friday, May 11.

The steamer *Oregon*, from Victoria, has arrived, bringing $42,900 in treasure.

Mining Shares are advancing slightly. Ophir, $530; Imperial, $126; Belcher, $347; Yellow Jacket, $750; Hale and Norcross, $960; Chollar, $360. Legal-tenders, 79.

The Recent Failure in Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, Friday, May 11.

The results of the failure of Messrs. BAYNE & Co., of this city, already known to the public as the prime cause of the failure of the Merchants' National Bank, Washington, proves to have been more disastrous, financially, than at first supposed. Four of our city banks, at least, are sufferers; one of the oldest and most reliable is said to have lost about $300,000, which will, no doubt, somewhat curtail dividends for a time; one other is said to have lost $100,000 by the same operations; and, beside these losses, many private individuals have lost largely.

The Case of Henry G. Wheeler.

BOSTON, Friday, May 11.

In the Supreme Court this afternoon, the bail of HENRY G. WHEELER, the alleged absconding agent of the Atchison and Pike's Peak Railroad and Telegraph

whatever, without authority from his headquarters. This will have a most salutary effect. If the disturbances are renewed there is little doubt but the city will again pass under martial law. The inefficiency and violence of the Police, every member of which is a foreigner, will cause our State Legislature to hasten the passage of the Metropolitan Police Bill for this city, now pending in that body. AVERY.

International Telegraph Line Through Florida.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The Legislature of Florida, at its last session, granted a charter to a New-York Company, incorporating it under the name of the International Ocean Telegraph Company. The object of this Company is to connect our shores with Cuba and the West Indies, and from thence to branch out over all creation in general by telegraph. It is most sincerely and earnestly to be hoped that this undertaking may be carried through speedily and successfully, as it must greatly redound to the benefit and advantage of our State. From what we can learn, the grand object and greatest difficulty in this undertaking is, to avoid abrasion of the cable upon the rocks, consequent upon the shoal water along our Gulf coast. We are informed by one of our most scientific and experienced surveyors, who is familiar with all this part of the State and coast, that this can easily be avoided by striking a line from the terminus of our present telegraph at Gainesville further south toward Cape Sable; from that point, or near it, to Key West; the cable would pass over a land-locked basin, that would avoid the danger of abrasion to which it would be liable along the whole western coast of Florida higher up. This internal land line, to whatever part of the coast the Company may think proper to run it, is a matter of little difficulty; the superabundance of timber ready at hand to supply the necessary posts is most advantageous. We are informed that a well-known, able and experienced surveyor of our vicinity (EDWARD C. PERRY) has addressed the Company, offering his services to scan the land line to the coast. Feeling the greatest interest in this undertaking, it is to be hoped the Company may think proper to give him a trial, as we feel satisfied he would put things through at the "*double quick*," being a go-ahead man, and fully acquainted and familiar with the lands and country which the line must pass over. The prospect of a ready and rapid communication with the outside world is, and must be most gratifying to us poor Floridians; so that if the North insists on expatriating and rejecting us and our proferred brotherhood, we can, at least, have a ready and comfortable confab at times with our more humane fellow-men in Finland, Lapland and Willchall—anywhere, where humanity is better understood than among the Radicals North.

FLORA.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

ARRIVALS IN THE CITY.—Gen. Tilghman, Maryland; Senorio Cabarga, Havana; Hon. H. S. McComb, Delaware; Gen. L. B. Parsons, St. Louis; J. Carlisle, Cincinnati, and Hon. J. S. Morrill, Washington, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel. James Stephens, Ireland; Lieut. W. Smith P. Byrne, Ireland; E. P. Byrne, Capt. I. R. A., Ireland; J. M. Gibson, Ireland; T. Moore, Ireland; Hon. W. D. McIndoe, Wisconsin; Ia. E. Webb, Wisconsin; G. W. Baily, Washington; R. O. Connell, New-Orleans; J. W. Butler, Baltimore, and Hon E. G. Southland, are at the Metropolitan Hotel. Hon. G. W. Buck, Obemung; Hon. H. J. Messenger, Cortland; Hon. J. W. Quigg, Philadelphia; A. Gauthey, Cincinnati; Hon. E. B. Little, New-Jersey, and A. Ely, Philadelphia, and Dr. Irvine, Pennsylvania, are at the Astor House.

HEAVY FALL IN RENTS.—The upper portion of the *Daily News'* Building, leased by the City for the use of the City Inspector's Department for ten years, at $9,000 per annum, cannot now be let for more than $1,500. It may, perhaps, be thought that this is all it is worth, and that the City gave $7,500 per annum too much for it.

QUARANTINE REPORT.—The following is the report of Dr. BUSKELL, Deputy Health Officer in charge of the hospital ship *Falcon* at the Lower Quarantine, for yesterday, (Friday:) One new case received, (MARY WELSH;) in hospital last return, 49; add the above new case, 1; total in hospital, 50.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—A sermon will be preached to-morrow evening, the occasion of the anniversary of the Young Men's Christian Association, by Rev. STEPHEN H. TYNG, Jr., in Rev. Dr. ADAMS' Church, on Madison-square.

A Complaint Answered.

Persons sometimes complain because they have to wait so long before they can be accommodated at our office. We have to extract teeth for about forty patients per day, many of whom have from fifteen to twenty teeth and roots taken out, though it is seldom one has to wait more than half an hour. Even this can be avoided by calling and securing an appointment. Up to this date we have extracted teeth for 11,907 patients with the Nitrous Oxide Gas, all of whom have *certified* with their signature that it was done without pain. We certainly can do it without pain—and what is better, we send patients away feeling perfectly well. Call or send for our new circular, containing the names of a large number of distinguished ladies and gentlemen (patients,) embracing authors, editors, clergymen, lawyers, dentists, physicians, generals, members of Congress, &c. Sent by mail free. We have never had the first case of injury from the gas.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION,
No. 19 Cooper Institute, New-York.
[*Advertisement.*]

A Fact Accomplished.

Sewing by machinery has become an old story; but whenever it has been suggested that button-holes would yet be made in the same manner, it has been pronounced impossible of accomplishment. But certain inventors and manufacturers have thought differently; and, if we may trust our own senses, the object so long and so laboriously sought has at last been accomplished. Certain it is that the "Union Button-Hole Machine," now offered to the public by the "Singer Manufacturing Company," does its work with a precision and rapidity truly marvelous. The mechanism is wonderfully simple and durable, and is clearly within the comprehension of an ordinary operator. The work performed on this machine is superior to hand work, and is being scattered broadcast over the country, through some of our largest clothing establishments. That hand-made button-holes must give way to this machine is just as certain as that hand-sewing is yielding, the world over, to the far-famed Singer Sewing Machine.—*N. Y. Home Journal.*

The button-hole machine referred to above is manufactured in this city, and bids fair to become one of the most valuable inventions of the age. Some idea of the magnitude of the business, which has been developed since the "Singer" Company has taken the exclusive sale of this machine, may be gathered from the fact that one order was received from that concern, within the past week, for *one thousand machines*, amounting, at the regular prices, to $140,000. The orders now in the hands of the manufacturers (the Union Button-Hole Machine Company) will keep them employed for the next six months. This does not look much like a "stagnation in business."—*Boston Post.*

Markets by Telegraph.

ALBANY, Friday, May 11.

The cattle market opened dull with a downward tendency, owing to the decline in the New-York market last Monday, but the demand to-day was active, both for New-York and the Eastern markets, and at prices nearly up to the ruling rates of last week, a fact not much appreciated by the Western sellers, however, as they paid more for their stock than they did then. Altogether the Central Railroad has brought in since Monday 5,500 beeves, and of these upward of 4,000 have changed hands at 6¼c.@7c. for light common and thin to 7½c.@8c. for ordinary to fair; 8½c.@9¼c. for good to extra, and 10c. for the choicest extra fine and heavy Ohio. Sheep are down to 6c.@6¾c. for clipped, and 7c.@8c. for light coarse to heavy fine woolled. Receipts 5,200, sales 6,000.

BUFFALO, Friday, May 11.

FLOUR quiet. WHEAT quiet and nominal. CORN—Yellow 67c.; Mixed No. 1 65c.; Mixed without certificate, 63c.@64c. OATS—Chicago No. 1 46c. Other grain and whisky nominal. PORK $31. LARD 23¼c. CANAL freights to New-York—Flour 40c., Wheat 13c.; to Albany—Corn 8½c., Wheat 10½c. RECEIPTS—Flour, 16,186 bbls.; Wheat, 20,000 bushels; Corn, 106,998 bushels. CANAL EXPORTS—Flour, 279 bbls.; Wheat, 26,700 bushels; Corn, 69,012 bushels; Oats, 69,400 bushels.

CHICAGO, Friday, May 11.

FLOUR dull. WHEAT unsettled and irregular; No. 1 declined 2c.@3c.; No. 2 declined 6c.@10c.; sales of No. 1 at $1 66@$1 74, closing at $1 66@$1 69¼; No. 2 ranged from $1 16 to $1 20. CORN declined 1c. closing steady at 51¼c. for No. 1. OATS dull and declined 1c.@1¼c.; sales at 37¼c.@32c. for No. 1. HIGHWINES inactive. MESS PORK advanced 50c., closing firm. FREIGHTS firm but quiet; 10c. on Corn to Buffalo. RECEIPTS—3,000 bbls. Flour, 26,000 bushels Wheat, 82,000 bushels Corn, 34,000 bushels Oats. SHIPMENTS—7,000 bbls. Flour, 40,000 bushels Wheat, 34,000 bushels Corn, and 35,000 bushels Oats.

OSWEGO, Thursday, May 11.

FLOUR unsettled, with a good demand; sales 800 bbls. at $10@$10 50 for No. 1 Spring; $11 75@$12 50 for Red Winter; $13 50 for White; $14 50 for Double Extra. WHEAT scarce and quiet; sales 2,000 bushels No. 1 Milwaukee Club, at $2 17½; 2,000 No. 2 Red Indiana at $1 85, and 1,000 bushels New Amber Michigan at $2 45. CORN unchanged; sales 7,500 bushels. Other grains nominal. CANAL FREIGHTS dull. IMPORTS—11,000 bushels Oats, 10,700 bushels Peas. EXPORTS—200 bbls. Flour, 7,000 bushels Wheat, 15,000 bushels Corn, 3,300 bushels Parley, 12,400 bushels Rye.

TOLEDO, Friday, May 11.

FLOUR quiet. WHEAT inactive; 4c.@9c. lower; sales of new Amber Michigan, $2 26; old No. 1 Red Wabash $2 60; old Amber Michigan $2 63½; No. 1 Milwaukee, Club $2 02½. CORN active and 1c. better; sales at 56c.@57c. for No. 1 mixed; 54c.@55c. for 59c. for No. 1 Yellow. OATS dull and 3c. lower; sales at 42c. for No. 1. LAKE FREIGHTS dull; 7½c. for Corn to Oswego.

MILWAUKEE, Friday, May 11.

FLOUR dull and tending downward. WHEAT firm at $1 86 for No. 1. CORN quiet at 50c. for No. 1. OATS firm at 37c. FREIGHTS 10c. on Corn to Buffalo. RECEIPTS—1,700 barrels Flour, 66,000 bushels Wheat. SHIPMENTS—30,000 barrels Flour, 115,000 bushels Wheat.

CINCINNATI, Friday, May 11.

FLOUR and WHEAT nominal. WHISKY dull at $2 26 in bond, and $2 20, duty paid. PROVISIONS active and large business done. MESS PORK $31. LARD dull and unchanged. Gold 128¼.

The Last Days of Ex-President MARTIN VAN BUREN were made comfortable by the use of JONAS WHITCOMB'S ASTHMA REMEDY. Letters in our possession from his physician and from Mr. Van Buren himself, express much gratification with the results of its use.

Extract from the "Life of Washington Irving," by his nephew, Pierre M. Irving, vol. IV. page 372:

"The doctor prescribed, as an experiment—what had been suggested by Dr. O. W. Holmes on his late visit—Jona s Whitcomb's Remedy for Asthma,' a teaspoonful in a wineglass of water, to be taken every four hours. A good night was the result."

In no case of purely asthmatic character has it failed to give prompt relief, and in many cases a permanent cure has been effected. No danger need be apprehended from its use. An infant may take it with perfect safety. (See circular.)

JOSEPH BURNETT & CO., Boston,
Sole proprietors.
For sale by all druggists.

Important to Mothers.—MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP, for all diseases with which children are afflicted, is a safe and certain remedy. It allays all pain, softens the gums, reduces the inflammation, sure to regulate the bowels, and cures wind colic. Depend upon it, mothers, it will relieve the little sufferer immediately. Perfectly safe in all cases.

Cholera!

TYPHUS AND TYPHOID FEVERS!
THEIR CAUSES CHEMICALLY DESTROYED
by the use of disinfectants.
PREPARED BY
THE NEW-YORK DISINFECTANT COMPANY.

It is necessary for the safety of the public health that powerful and certain disinfectants should be used in all chambers, water-closets, privies, sinks, urinals, nurseries, sick rooms, gutters, and wherever the least offensive smell can possibly exist.

As several undoubted cases of cholera have appeared in this City, and as typhus and typhoid fevers almost constantly prevail, it is deemed advisable to recommend the general use of disinfectants.

EVERY HOUSE SHOULD HAVE DR. COURTARET'S FLUID.
EVERY ROOM OUGHT TO HAVE IT.
EVERY PERSON MUST HAVE A SUPPLY OF IT.
EVERY STABLE SHOULD BE CLEANSED WITH IT.
RAILROADS OUGHT TO CARRY IT.
STEAMSHIPS AND SHIPS MUST CARRY IT.
HOSPITALS AND PRISONS MUST EACH ASSIST IN KEEPING AWAY THESE DREADFUL DISEASES BY USING FREELY
DR. COURTARET'S DISINFECTANTS.

It is now being used by the SANITARY POLICE and SCAVENGERS, under the direction of the BOARD OF HEALTH IN THIS CITY.

It is used by the BOARD OF EDUCATION in all the Public Schools.

It is used by the BOARD OF CHARITIES AND CORRECTION.

It is being used by most of our SEAGOING STEAMSHIPS.

POWELL & THOMPSON,
No. 42 Cedar-st.

General and sole agents for the United States and the Canadas, to whom all orders should be addressed.

For sale by all druggists and general dealers in the United States and Canadas.

By Eating the "Egyptian Lotus," TENNYSON'S "Choralites" became nothing but worth-less loafers; if he had given them PENNEY'S glorious Perfume from the same beautiful flower, they would have become useful and elegant gentlemen, and their wives ladies.—WHITMAN & LOVEJOY, Agents, No. 42 Barclay-st.

Storage.
BALL, BLACK & CO.
are prepared to receive packages of valuables,
SILVER,
JEWELRY,
CAMEL'S HAIR SHAWLS,
LACES, &C.,
for safe keeping during the Summer, or for a longer period. For a moderate charge they give a complete guarantee against loss or damage by fire or burglars.

No extra charge is made for cartage in the City, either in receiving or delivering packages.

3,500.—The National Brick Machine, with only TWO HORSES, makes 3,500 bricks per hour, with straight, well-defined edges, and the bricks will Stand ALL CLIMATES, while those made by the dry pressing machines all CRUMBLE TO PIECES on being EXPOSED TO FROST. A. REQUA, General Agent, No. 161 Broadway, New-York.

Dr. Dilenbeck's New Work on Consumption and its curability by medicated inhalations, is now ready and for sale at the bookstore of WILLIAM WOOD & CO., No. 61 Walker-st., New-York, and at his rooms, No. 113 Ninth-st., a few doors west of Broadway, where he may be seen professionally on Thursday and Friday of each week.

Moth and Freckles.—Ladies afflicted with discolorations on the face called moth-patches, or freckles, should use PERRY'S celebrated MOTH and FRECKLE LOTION. It is infallible. Prepared by Dr. B. C. PERRY, dermatologist, No. 49 Bond-st., New-York. Sold by all druggists in New-York and elsewhere. Price $2.

Cholera.—CASWELL, MACK & CO.'S HOME REMEDIES are the result of extensive inquiry and council with physicians concerning cholera. Neatly packed in a box, with a valuable treatise on the treatment, causes and prevention of cholera. CASWELL, MACK & CO., under Fifth-avenue Hotel.

Cholera! Cholera!!—Summer Lozenges, prepared by CARLETON & HOVEY, of Lowell, Mass., will check diarrhœa, which is the first symptom of Asiatic cholera.

Dr. Bicknell's Syrup.—Every family should have it; the best cholera, dysentery, diarrhœa remedy.

A Universal Hat-Store,
Representing all the latest fashions in the Old World and the New, in
CHILDREN'S FANCY HATS,
INFANTS' FANCY HATS,
MISSES' HATS AND BONNETS,
BOYS' AND YOUTHS' HATS AND CAPS,
LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S FURS,
is an appreciable convenience in a great City like New-York, and such a store is
GENIN'S, No 513 Broadway.

Gas Fixtures!!!
The attention of the Trade, and of buyers generally, is invited to our extensive stock of
CHANDELIERS, BRACKETS, LAMPS, &c.,
of every style and pattern, comprising many beautiful designs entirely new.
ARCHER & PANCOAST,
Manufactory and Warerooms,
Nos. 9, 11 and 13 Mercer-st.

What is Your Style of Hat?
No matter what it is, from the hundred styles at GENIN'S you can assuredly be suited. For the drawing-room call, the promenade, the drive, the storm—for every contingency, in fact, you can be appropriately hatted at a figure that will not shock your sense of the "fitness of things," at GENIN'S, No. 513 Broadway.

Brown's Standard Scales.
Manufactory all kinds, and warrant every scale.
Warehouse No. 3 Barclay-st., opposite Astor House.

Bachelor's Hair Dye.
The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Sold by all druggists, and at the wig factory of the signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR, and at all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Marvin's New Patent Alum and Dry Plaster Fire and Burglar Silver Plate Safes. Highly ornamented and warranted perfectly fire. Also a large assortment of Bankers' and Merchants' Safes. MARVIN & CO., 265 Broadway, and 721 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia.

Metcalfe's Great Rheumatic Remedy is truly the wonder of the age. Cases of rheumatism that have baffled the skill of the first doctors of this City have been completely cured by a few doses, and it is as infallible as anything prepared by human hands can be.

Schiffberg's German Ointment—Warranted a certain cure, without the slightest danger, for Piles, old Wounds, Scrofula, Salt Rheum, all Bone and Skin Diseases, &c. For sale at No. 13 Bowery, and by all principal Druggists.

Ladies if you wish beautiful Boots and Shoes for yourselves and families, good articles, moderate prices, patronize the right stand.
MILLER & CO., No. 267 Canal-st.

Trusses, Supporters for the Abdomen, the rectum and the uterus; Suspensory bandages, Elastic stockings, &c., of the best varieties, are to be had wholesale and retail of Dr. SHERWOOD, No. 565 Broadway.

Cholera! Cholera!!—Summer Lozenges, prepared by CARLETON & HOVEY, of Lowell, Mass., will check diarrhœa, which is the first symptom of Asiatic cholera.

Mott's Chemical Pomade restores gray hair without dying; is the finest hair-dressing known; has no dyes or liquid preparation. Depot 61 Barclay-st.

Improved Lock-Stitch Machines for Tailors and Manufacturers. GROVER & BAKER SEWING-MACHINE COMPANY, No. 495 Broadway.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, bandages, silks, elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

Depot for Croquet at Kirby & Co.'s, No. 625 Broadway, New-York. Orders by mail. Send for catalogue.

The Union Button-Hole Machine sold exclusively by the SINGER MANUFACTURING COMPANY, No. 458 Broadway.

The Popular Depot for Boys' Clothing is open again. DAVID CLOSE, No. 193 Fulton-st., near Broadway.

Snowflakes!—The Most Bewitching Spring Hair for young misses ever brought out, at GENIN'S, No. 513 Broadway. Price only $2.

"L'Emaill de Paris."—For an elegant skin. L. ISABEAU, No. 823 Broadway, Sole Agent.

Wigs, Toupees and Ornamental Hair, Hair Dye and Dyeing at BATCHELOR'S, 81 Bond-st.

Bronchitis.—From Mr. C. H. GARRISON, Principal of the Botanic Female Institute, N. Y., May 14, 1865. "I have been afflicted with Bronchitis during the past Winter, and found no relief until I found your 'Troches,' "*Brown's Bronchial Troches,*" or Cough Lozenges, give prompt relief in Coughs, Colds and Throat Diseases, and are for sale throughout the United States and most foreign countries.

There's Poison in the Air.—No Board of Health can neutralize it. But BICKERBE will prevent its taking effect on the system. This preparation is the most powerful yet harmless of preventive antidotes. While the frame is under its tonic influence all infection is repelled. Sold by druggists. $1 per bottle. Depot, No. 25 Dey-st., New-York.

Colgate's Honey Soap.
This celebrated Toilet Soap, in such universal demand, is made from the choicest materials, is mild and emollient in its nature, fragrantly scented, and extremely beneficial in its action upon the skin. For sale by all druggists and fancy-goods dealers.

Headache, Languor and Melancholy generally spring from a Disordered Stomach, Costiveness, or a Torpid Liver. Each may readily be removed by Dr. D. Jane's Sanative Pills, a few doses of which will be found to stimulate the Liver and Stomach to healthy action, removing all Biliousness, and producing regular evacuations of the Bowels. Sold by all Druggists.

On every Centre-table should stand a flacon of PHALON'S "Night Blooming Cereus," to refresh and tranquilize the senses of those who delight in pure and wholesome perfumes. In fact, this is now the fashion in most of the mansions up town.—*Jefferson Sentinel.*

Symptoms of Worms in Children Are often overlooked. Worms in the stomach and bowels cause irritation, which can be removed only by the use of a sure remedy. BROWN'S VERMIFUGE COMFITS, or Worm Lozenges, are simple and effectual.

A Perfect Horse Ointment.—Dalley's Galvanic Horse Salve is a certain and rapid cure for scratches, galls, cuts, nail pricks, sores, corns, swellings and strains. 50 cents a box. Sold by all Druggists and at Depot, No. 49 Cedar-st., New-York.

Durno's Catarrh Snuff—*Needs no praise.* 25 cents per box, by all Druggists.

"There's no such Word as Fail."
WHITE, THE HATTER,
NO. 303 CANAL-ST.,
Opposite the Brandreth House,
never fails to produce the latest and most beautiful HATS, CAPS and STRAW GOODS for LADIES, GENTLEMEN and CHILDREN, and in the utmost variety.

Grover & Baker's Highest Premium Elastic Stitch Sewing Machines for family use, No. 495 Broadway.

Florence Lock-Stitch Sewing Machine—Best in the world. FLORENCE SEWING MACHINE COMPANY, No. 505 Broadway.

Howe Sewing Machine Company.—ELIAS HOWE, President, No. 629 Broadway. Agents wanted.

Wheeler & Wilson's Lock-Stitch Sewing Machine and Buttonhole Machine, No. 625 Broadway.

Improved Elliptic Hook Lockstitch Sewing Machines. A. H. SUPLEE, 387 B'way. Agents wanted.

MARRIED.

ARKMAN—RANKIN.—At Newark, N. J., on Wednesday, May 9, by Rev. D. W. Poor, Rev. ROBERT ARKMAN and Mrs. MARY G. RANKIN, of that city.

ACKER—CONOVER.—On Thursday morning, May 10, at the residence of the bride's parents at Sing Sing, by Rev. Francis Donelly, THOMAS J. ACKER, M. D., of Tivo's Bridge, Westchester County, and Miss FREDERICA MASON. No cards.

BLACKFORD—GILMAN.—At Perth Amboy, N. J., on Wednesday, May 9, by Rev. James A. Little, Mr. LOUIS R. BLACKFORD, of Ashland, Va., and Miss ANNIE E. GILMAN, of Perth Amboy.

☞ Virginia papers please copy.

GAWTRY—BROWN.—In this City, on Thursday, May 10, by Rev. Mr. Hascall, HARRISON E. GAWTRY and Miss LOUISE, daughter of Lewis B. Brown.

VAN DEVENTER—VAN KLEEK.—On Wednesday, May 9, in the Wayne-st. Reformed Dutch Church, Jersey City, GEORGE M. VAN DEVENTER to ELIZABETH, daughter of Rev. R. D. Van Kleek, both of that city.

WOODFORD—BRAINERD.—At Albany, N. Y., on Thursday, May 10, by Rev. Dr. Darling, WALTER O. WOODFORD and Miss JULIA BRAINERD, daughter of the late George Brainerd, of Albany. No cards.

DIED

ADAMS.—In Stamford, Conn., on Friday, May 11, Gen. SANDS ADAMS, in the 68th year of his age.

BARING—On Thursday, May 3, CHARLES CUTHBERT, only son of T. C. and S. C. Baring, in his 9th year.

BENTIKE.—On Friday, May 11, RODMAN BENTIKE, in the 74th year of his age.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

BURNS.—On Thursday, May 10, in the hope of a blessed immortality, Mrs. JANE, widow of Wm. Burns, aged 86 years, 11 months and 14 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 289 West 17th-st., on Sunday, the 13th inst., at 2 o'clock, without further invitation.

COMBS.—On Thursday, May 10, after a short and severe illness, SAMUEL R. COMBS, aged 66 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 204 6th-av., on Saturday afternoon, May 12, at 2 o'clock, without further notice.

DONALDSON.—On Friday, May 11, Mrs. CATHERINE DONALDSON, widow of James Donaldson, in the 86th year of her age.

Her friends and those of her sons-in-law, William R. Lewis and Henry U. Sipp, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services at her late residence, No. 62 7th-st., on Monday afternoon at 4½ o'clock, without further notice.

DOMINICK.—Suddenly, on Friday evening, May 11, at the residence of his father, in this City, JAMES WILLIAM DOMINICK, Jr., in the 31st year of his age.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

DAVIES.—On Tuesday, May 8, JOHN J. DAVIES, aged 66 years.

The funeral services will be held on Sunday, the 13th inst., at St. John's Church, corner of Washington and Johnson sts., Brooklyn, at 3 o'clock P. M.

The friends of the family, the members of Sylvan Grove Lodge No. 273, F. & A. M., the members of the Grand Lodge of State of New-York, F. & A. M., and of the order generally, are respectfully invited to attend.

EDGELL.—At Andover, Mass., on Thursday, May 10, Mrs. CATHARINE EDGELL, relict of Rev. D. A. Edgell, and daughter of the late John Adams, LL. D.

FAULKNER.—On Wednesday, May 9, Mrs. CATHARINE FAULKNER, widow of Jacob Faulkner, in the 73d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral at 2 o'clock on Saturday, from her late residence, No. 1 Montgomery-st., Brooklyn.

LEE.—On Thursday morning, May 10, ELIZABETH, daughter of William and Maria Lee, aged 11 years, 8 months and 10 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her parents, No. 65 Lawrence-st., Brooklyn, on Saturday, the 12th inst., at 12 o'clock.

MEAD.—At Greenwich, Conn., on Tuesday, May 8, Mrs. RACHEL E., wife of David B. Mead, in the 53d year of her age.

M'CONVILL.—On Friday morning, May 11, in this City, JENNIE, only child of John and Carrie M'Convill, of Rochester.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her grandfather, A. V. Stout's, No. 38 Madison-av., on Sunday next at 2 o'clock P. M.

NEILSEN.—On Friday, May 11, WILLIAM NEILSEN, in the 81st year of his age.

The funeral will take place on Monday afternoon at 4 o'clock from his late residence, No. 29 Johnson-st., Brooklyn, to which his relatives and friends and those of his sons, William W. and John A. Neilsen, are invited to attend.

NOGUIER.—At Westfield, N. J., on Friday, May 11, CAROLINE S., wife of Richard N. Nogues.

The remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment on Monday, the 14th inst., on the arrival of the 10:26 A. M. train on the Jersey Central Railroad, foot of Liberty-st., North River.

PARKER.—On Friday, May 11, SCHUYLER R. PARKER, aged 69 years.

His relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from his late residence, No. 49 6th-st., Williamsburgh, on Sunday at 2 P. M.

ROBINSON.—On Thursday, May 10, Mrs. SARAH A. ROBINSON, aged 39 years.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend her funeral from her late residence, No. 232 Lexington-av., on Saturday, May 12, at 2 o'clock P. M.

ROBB.—On Thursday morning, May 10, ANNIE MCBRIDE, daughter of Joseph M. and Julia A. Robb, aged 2 years, 11 months and 16 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the house of James Parsons, Esq., Cartaret-av., Claremont, N. J., on Saturday afternoon at 4 o'clock. Accomodations for South Bergen Station, on the Jersey City, Hoboken & Paterson or dummy cars at each hour pass within a short distance of the house.

STER.—On Wednesday, May 9, suddenly, ANNE HELEN, youngest daughter of John Sykes, Jr., and Ann M. P. Sykes, of Delwood House, Bay Ridge, aged 6 months and 20 days.

SIMMS.—In Brooklyn, on Friday, May 11, Mr. THOMAS B. SIMMS, aged 66 years.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral without further notice, on Monday, the 14th inst., at 11 A. M., from his late residence, No. 182 Union-st.

TUOMAN.—On Friday, May 11, at her residence, No. 39 West 16th-st., after a long and painful illness, VIRGINIA FRANCES, in her 30th year, the beloved wife of Chas. H. Tuoman.

Notice of funeral in Sunday's paper.

TUTHILL.—At Speonk, Long Island, on Friday, May 4, OLIVER TUTHILL, aged 71 years.

EUREKA LODGE NO. 177, I. U. O. F.—The members of this Lodge are requested to meet at the Lodge-room at 11½ o'clock on Sunday morning, for the purpose of attending the funeral of our late Grand Master, JOHN J. DAVIES.
R. WRIGHT, Secretary.

TOMPKINS LODGE No. 9, I. O. O. F.—The members of this Lodge are requested to meet at the Lodge-room on Sunday morning at 11½ o'clock, for the purpose of attending the funeral of our late Grand Master, JOHN J. DAVIES. By order
WM. BODLEY, N. G.

☞ The members of Gotten Lodge No. 11, I. O. of O. F., are hereby earnestly requested to appear on Sunday, May 13, 1866, at Doric Rooms, Odd Fellows' Hall, at 10 A. M., to pay our brethren, together in going to or returning from work, or at any time while in our employ.
THOMAS STACK, President.

D. D. WESTERVELT, Secretary.

THE EXCISE LAW—OUR DUTY IN RESPECT to it.—Rev. LYMAN ABBOTT will preach on SUNDAY EVENING, May 13, at 7½ o'clock, in the New-England Congregational Church, West 45th-st., near 8th-av., to show—1st, what the Excise Association are are doing. 2d, What opposition they meet with. 3d, What the Christian public ought to do to sustain them in its enforcement.

MARIPOSA COMPANY.—HOLDERS OF OLD bonds of the Company, who have not already exchanged their bonds, are notified that the new mortgage bonds and coupon certificates are ready for delivery at the office of the Company, No. 34 Wall-st., New-York City. Parties will please apply between the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock.

MISCELLANEOUS.

FOURTH WEEK
OF
PIERCE EGAN'S MASTERPIECE,
THE LIGHT OF LOVE;
OR,
THE DIAMOND AND THE SNOWDROP,
PUBLISHED EXCLUSIVELY IN
THE SUNDAY MERCURY,
FROM
THE AUTHOR'S PROOF-SHEETS,
forwarded by steamer every week
FROM LIVERPOOL.

The publication of the ordinary story is simultaneous here and in London, so that
THE BRILLIANT CHANNEL
through which it can by any possibility reach the American public, at the same time that it appears in England, is the SUNDAY MERCURY, the
LEADING WEEKLY NEWSPAPER
of the
WESTERN WORLD.

The former works of Pierce Egan, including "The Pass Girl;" "The Secret Service;" "Imogene;" "Love Me, Leave Me Not;" "The Flower of the Flock;" "The Fair Lilias," &c., which have appeared from time to time in the columns of the SUNDAY MERCURY, are all totally eclipsed in interest by this
MARVELOUS ROMANCE.

The three installments already published have given this strange and touching story a
POPULARITY WIDE AS THE UNION.
In all parts of the country the SUNDAY MERCURY is sought for the sake of "THE LIGHT OF LOVE."
NEWSPAPER
ORDERS MULTIPLY
from week to week, taxing the utmost facilities of the establishment to meet them. In order to give the
DISAPPOINTED THOUSANDS
who failed to obtain the editions containing the first, second, and third installments, the
SYNOPSIS OF THE EARLIER SCENES,
commenced three weeks ago, will be
CONTINUED
IN THE
SUNDAY MERCURY OF TO-MORROW.

The preparation of this abstract is a work of no ordinary care and labor. The salient passages are reproduced, and not an incident is overlooked which is necessary to a perfect acquaintance with the characters and motives of all the parties who figure in the romance. TO-MORROW, with a
TELESCOPIC VIEW
of the first six chapters of the story before him, the reader, who has not had an opportunity of seeing them in full, will nevertheless be perfectly conversant with the thread of the narration, and as capable of enjoying the new developments in Chapters VIII. and IX. as if he had perused the earlier portions of the author's own copy.

The plot thickens and the interest becomes more intense as the story progresses. Like photographic pictures subjected to the action of the "mercurial bath," the idiosyncrasies of the individuals whose fortunes the reader follows with his "mind's eye" become more marked and striking as they are called into action by the strange circumstances and romantic adventures which sweep the imagination continually before the *quasi vates* while perusing this exciting and marvelous tale. PIERCE EGAN seems to take especial delight in surrounding his heroes and heroines with difficulties from which extrication seems impossible. We are told that the

"Course of true love never did run smooth,"

but in his romance it is sometimes beset with impediments that seem utterly insurmountable. In "The Light of Love; or, the Diamond and the Snowdrop," chasms ocean-wide and dungeon-deep intervene between the Lady Astarte and her scholar-lover, and barriers high as the Andes to interpose between the gallant and chivalric Lord Grosvenor and the Flower of the Wye, the lovely and tender-hearted Chloris. The Black Fates seem to have taken charge of the fortunes of the Earl of Lavington and his house, and the scheming Irving Neville of Rochawk—a very incarnation of malignity, inflexibility and sensuousness—appears to hold in his merciless grasp all the personages of the story with whom the reader sympathizes. How are they to escape? Is there any hope of rescue? By what strange complication of circumstances have they been thus enthralled? These are questions which will be asked with increased perplexity at every stage of the story, until toward the close the master hand of Genius waves back the clouds of mystery and solves the problem.

It is doubtful if a more terrible embodiment of calculating villainy than Baron Neville ever challenged attention in the pages of romance. With infinite dramatic skill the author has portrayed the direct antithesis of this remarkable personification of Evil, in the childlike, trustful loving, pure-minded Chloris Amberly. The Vulture pits himself against the Dove. Is the Dove, with her white plumage scathed, to perish in the Vulture's talons? The contest seems unequal. How it is to eventuate does not yet appear. The reader can only hope for her rescue, but cannot see how it is to be effected, for Lord Grosvenor remains in ignorance of the Baron's machinations, and no inkling of the denouement can be obtained until he lifts the curtain.

Perhaps the most prominent characteristic of "The *Light of Love*, or The Diamond and the Snowdrop," is the fidelity with which the mental and moral identities of the *dramatis personæ* are preserved. In Fielding's novel of "Tom Jones," Partridge plays, after having seen John Kemble in Hamlet, that the great tragedian is no actor, because his conduct in the interview with the ghost was just what might have been expected from such a man as the Mad Prince. It may be said of PIERCE EGAN'S creations, that they in like manner follow out their natures, as depicted by the author. They are never inconsistent with themselves.

The scene between the Snowdrop and her high-born lover, with which the seventh chapter of the story closes, is exquisitely touching. The pretty Chloris, with her heart overflowing with love for Lord Grosvenor, whose rank she knows places him far above her, flies from him dismayed and hopeless. Once, only once, she turns and gazes on him, as one takes a long look at that, which, prized above all other things on earth, is never more to be beheld; while Lord Grosvenor, having watched her until the faintest flutter of her white robes is no longer visible amid the foliage, with a troubled, gloomy brow, retraces his steps to the Baron's castle. But in that agitated interview he has obtained from her a promise that she will remain true to him for two years, and has promised at the end of that time to claim her as his bride before the world.

Thousands who have read the story up to this point are doubtless speculating as to whether Lord Harold of Arrowood will keep his promise to the maiden her vow, and whether, in spite of the storm that lowers around them, they are at last to emerge into the sunshine, or the bolt that seems impending is to crush one or both.

Probably, most of the readers of "guesses" that have doubtless been made as to the "way in which the story will wind up," not one is correct; and yet, when the last word of the last chapter is reached, and the author reveals all the secrets which the author now so skillfully conceals, it will be admitted that in no other way could the tale have been suitably concluded.

The regular edition of THE SUNDAY MERCURY was nearly four times that of all the New-York Sunday newspapers combined, at the time when the New Story was commenced in its columns, since then the issue has been increased every week, but in every instance it has been exhausted without fully meeting the demand. It is proposed to obviate this difficulty by publishing TO-MORROW the
LARGEST EDITION OF THE SUNDAY MERCURY
that has ever yet been printed, so as to supply
EACH NEWS AGENT IN THE UNITED STATES
with a sufficient number of copies to meet the wants of the public in his locality.
ALL THE NEWS,
local and general, domestic and foreign, up to
FOUR O'CLOCK A. M.,
will be found in the columns of the
PEOPLE'S SUNDAY ORGAN
TO-MORROW MORNING.

MERCANTILE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.
CLINTON HALL, ASTOR-PLACE.
MEMBERS'
REGULAR NOMINATIONS.
1866-'67.
For President
AARON C. ALLEN. With Lee & Co.
For Vice-President,
A. JUDSON STONE. With Evans, Gardner & Co.
For Corresponding Secretary,
NATHANIEL D. WHITE. With McGrath & Hunt.
For Recording Secretary,
GEORGE W. BODLEY. With Pacific Mail Steamship Co.
For Treasurer,
SAMUEL E. TAYLOR. With First National Bank.

FINANCIAL.

DEPEW & POTTER,

BANKERS,
NO. 11 BROAD-STREET,
NEW-YORK,

Solicit accounts from Banks, Bankers and others.

Interest allowed on deposits subject to sight draft.

All kinds of Securities bought and sold for the usual commission. Special attention given to Government Securities.

Collections made on all points.

CHAUNCEY M. DEPEW, HENRY W. POTTER.
(Late Secretary of State.)

BANKING HOUSE OF JAY COOKE & CO.

Corner Wall and Nassau Sts., New York,

We buy and sell at the most liberal current prices, and keep on hand a full supply of

GOVERNMENT BONDS OF ALL ISSUES,
SEVEN-THIRTIES,
CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS,
AND
COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES,

And execute orders for purchase and sale of STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.

JAY COOKE & CO.

INSURANCE SCRIP.

ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE SCRIP OF
1864, 1865, 1866,
Wanted by
WM. C. GILMAN, No. 45 Pine-st.

GEBHARD

FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 141 BROADWAY.

CASH CAPITAL.....$200,000
SURPLUS, APRIL 26, 1866..... 52,000
LOSSES UNPAID..... 1,095

W. D. WADDINGTON, President.
JOHN R. SMITH, Secretary.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.

OFFICE OF THE ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.,
No. 5 BOWLING-GREEN,
NEW-YORK, May 1, 1866.

The balance of thirty per cent. on the capital stock of this Company will be payable by stockholders to the Treasurer, at this office, on or before MONDAY, 11th June next.

The quarterly dividend of two and a half per cent. will be paid on 1st June next to stockholders of record on 31st May, free of Government tax.

The books for transfer in the agency of the Farmer's Loan and Trust Company, will be closed on SATURDAY, 19th May, and will be reopened for the transfer of full-paid stock on MONDAY, 11th June.

Such stockholders as may choose to pay the instalment of thirty per cent. before the closing of the books, will be entitled to receive their dividend on such full-paid stock.

By order of the Board of Directors,
FRANKLIN ALLEN, Secretary.

CHARLES REID & SON,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Norfolk, Va.

Particular attention paid to the purchase and shipment of STAVES and SHINGLES, CORN, COTTON and NAVAL STORES.

Messrs. Spence, Montague & Co., New-York.
Messrs. Darrell & Nash, New-York.
Messrs. A. D. Solomon & Co., New-York.
Henry A. Suau, Esq., New-York.
C. H. Thorburn, Esq., New-York.
Messrs. Spence & Reid, Baltimore.

THOMAS WILDES & CO.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
NO. 23 WILLIAM-ST.,

Buy and sell on Commission, GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, RAILROAD STOCKS and BONDS, AMERICAN GOLD COIN, GOLD and SILVER and SCRIP, and MINING and PETROLEUM STOCKS.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
HAVE REMOVED FROM
NO. 5 RUE DE LA PAIX
TO
NO. 7 RUE SCRIBE. PARIS.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
No. 7 Rue Scribe, Paris,

Issue circular letter of credit for travelers in all parts of Europe, &c., &c. Also, commercial credits.

J. LUDLOW DUMONT. ROBERT S. DUMONT.

J. L. DUMONT & CO.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
No. 48 Exchange-place,
NEW-YORK.

Particular attention given to mining and petroleum stocks. Interest allowed on deposits.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN ANY COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

KEOKUK BONDS.

The compromise settlement for the old discredited and illegal bonds of the City of Keokuk will be made on and after June 20, 1866. All parties holding or claiming to hold the undersigned for exchange into new bonds and stocks, or cash, will receive the same on presentation as above.

All bonds not represented in this compromise settlement except the "Wharf Bonds" will be strictly ignored by the City of Keokuk.

J. F. FRANKLIN, No. 113 Broadway,
Special Agent, City of Keokuk.

PRESIDENT'S OFFICE; NATIONAL EXPRESS AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY,
RICHMOND, April 28, 1866.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of this Company, held 26th instant, the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the President be directed to issue a call for FIVE DOLLARS PER SHARE on the capital stock of the Company, payable on May 15, 1866.

In pursuance of the above resolution, the stockholders of this Company residing in New-York and vicinity, will pay their respective assessments to the TRUST COMPANY, No. 28 Broadway, New-York, by the dates specified, May 10, 1866; said Company being authorized to receipt to them for the same.

W. P. JOHNSTON, President
National Express and Transportation Company.

By order of the President the transfer books will be closed from the 10th to the 15th inst., until the payment of the first instalment of five dollars per share called.

J. V. H. ALLEN, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD CO.,
No. 270 WEST 30TH-ST.,
NEW-YORK, May 10, 1866.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the Hudson River Railroad Company for the election of thirteen Directors for the ensuing year will be held at the office of the Company, No. 270 West 30th-st., in the City of New-York, on MONDAY, the 21st inst. Polls will be open from 12 M. until 2 P. M. and no proxy to vote at said meeting, but beyond the setting of the time on any other day as the inspectors may find necessary to receive the votes of persons entitled to vote.

The stock and transfer books will be closed at 3 P. M. on the 21st day of May, 1866, and will be reopened on the 12th day of June, 1866, at 10 A. M.

By order of the Board,
JAMES H. RENWICK, Secretary.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY,
OFFICE NO. 227 SOUTH FOURTH-ST.,
PHILADELPHIA, April 28, 1866.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO THE stockholders of this Company, that the option of receiving their dividends in stock or cash, under the resolution of December 21th, 1865, will cease on and after the 31st of May, 1866, and that such stockholders as do not demand their dividends to be paid to them in stock on or before that day will be thereafter entitled to receive it in cash only.

S. BRADFORD,
Treasurer.

PHILADELPHIA, April 28, 1866.

DAUPHIN AND SUSQUEHANNA COAL COMPANY.—SCHUYLKILL AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD COMPANY RAILROAD BONDS.—The Bonds of the Dauphin and Susquehanna Coal Company, now the Schuylkill and Susquehanna Railroad Company, secured by first mortgage, dated the twenty-second day of April, A. D., 1851, and due May 1, 1866, will be purchased at par on the day of their maturity by and at the office of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company, No. 227 South Fourth-st., in the City of Philadelphia.

For the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Co.
S. BRADFORD, Treasurer.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, April 27, 1866.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT ON the 15th day of May, 1866, the interest upon all certificates of deposit on account of temporary loan (other than those issued for funding certificates of indebtedness) outstanding and unpaid, will be reduced to the uniform rate of five per cent. per annum from that date; and all persons then holding such certificates in which a higher rate of interest is specified, are requested to present the same to the officers by whom issued, that other certificates may be substituted therefor.

H. McCULLOCH, Secretary of Treasury.

OFFICE OF SHELDEN AND COLUMBIAN COPPER CO.,
No. 1 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, April 28, 1866.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN assessment of two dollars per share has been levied upon the capital stock of the Sheldon and Columbian Copper Company, payable on the 15th day of May inst. at the office of the Company. All assessments not promptly paid will be charged interest at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum. No transfer of stock will be allowed after the above date, unless the assessment shall have been paid thereon. By order of the Board.

NEW-YORK, May 3, 1866. S. J. EDWARDS, Sec.

OFFICE OF THE
CENTRAL PARK FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 182 BROADWAY, April 28, 1866.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company, and Inspectors for next Election, will be held at the Office of the Company, on MONDAY, the 14th day of May, 1866, between the hours of 12 o'clock M. to 1 o'clock P. M. The transfer books will be closed until after the election.

J. L. TOWNSEND, Secretary.

CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY CO.,
SECRETARY'S OFFICE, CHICAGO, May 1, 1866.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE BONDholders and stockholders of the Chicago and Northwestern Railway Company will be held at the office of the Company, in the city of Chicago, on THURSDAY, the 7th day of June, 1866, at 11 o'clock A. M.

JAMES E. YOUNG, Secretary.

THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY of New-York are hereby notified that the annual election of Directors for the ensuing year will be held at the office of the Company, No. 146 Broadway, on MONDAY, May 14, instant. The polls will be open from 12 o'clock M. to 2 o'clock P. M.

Per order, FREDERICK FOSTER, Secretary.

COMMISSIONER FOR MASSACHUSETTS and other States—No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 4, first floor over Park Bank.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.,

NO. 44 WALL-ST.,

BANKERS AND DEALERS

IN

GOVERNMENT STOCKS
AND
COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES.

CLOSING PRICES.

STOCK EXCHANGE, NEW-YORK, May 11, 1866.

	Buy.	Sell.		Buy.	Sell.
Registered, '81...	109⅛	109⅜	June, 1-20.....	102⅜	102⅝
Coupon, '81.....	109⅞	110	July, '65.....	102⅜	102⅝
5-20 Registered, '62.	103	103⅛	June, C. Nts., '64	111⅛	111⅜
5-20 Coupon, '62....	103	103⅛	July, C. Nts., '64	111⅛	111⅜
5-20 Coupon, '64....	103	103⅛	Aug., C. Nts., '64	110⅜	110⅝
5-20 Coupon, '65....	103	103⅛	Sept., C. Nts., '64	109⅜	109⅝
10-40 Registered..	98	98⅛	Oct., C. Nts., '64	108⅜	108⅝
10-40 Coupon.....	98	98⅛	Nov., C. Nts., '64	107⅜	107⅝
Curr'cy Certifics.	100¾	100⅞	Aug., C. Nts., '65	104⅜	104⅝
Gold.....	129	129⅛	Sept., C. Nts., '65	103⅜	103⅝
August, 7-30.....	102⅜	102⅝	Oct., C. Nts., '65	103⅜	103⅝

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,

STOCK AUCTIONEER & BROKER

IN

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.

NO. 48 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK.

☞ Insurance, Bank, Railroad, Gaslight, Telegraph, Express, Mining and Petroleum Stocks, City, County, State and National securities receive special attention. (ESTABLISHED 15 YEARS.)

HENRY CLEWS. WM. H. REND. THEODORE S. FOWLER.

HENRY CLEWS & CO.,

(Successors to Livermore, Clews & Co.)
BANKERS,
No. 32 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

DEPOSITS IN CURRENCY AND GOLD RECEIVED. Merchants, Bankers and individuals opening accounts with us will be
ALLOWED INTEREST AT THE CURRENT MARKET RATE
on all daily balances, subject to check on demand without notice.

U. S. SECURITIES PURCHASED AND FOR SALE. All kinds on hand, ready for instant delivery, at the lowest market price.

Collections made on Washington and all other points in the Union, with quick returns.

GEO. C. DUNBAR,

No. 46 Pine-st., New-York.

Buys and sells TELEGRAPH and EXPRESS STOCKS, FARM MORTGAGE BONDS and RAILWAY SECURITIES, of every description, not sold at the stock exchanges.

ADAMS EXPRESS (new) stock,
UNITED STATES EXPRESS (new) stock.
AMERICAN EXPRESS (new) stock,
FRACTIONAL SHARES above, } wanted.
UNITED STATES TELEGRAPH,
NEW-YORK & NEW-HAVEN R. R. CO.,
STOCK and BONDS, &c., &c.,

All Telegraph and Express Stocks on hand ready for immediate delivery.

PROSPECTUS OF THE PETROLEUM FIRE-PROOF IRON TANK STORAGE COMPANY.

Organized by special act of the Legislature of the State of New-York. Approved by the Governor, April 11, 1866.

The object of the above-named corporation is to secure the construction of iron tanks, made from boiler iron, riveted, with covers, and to be air-tight.

The said tanks to be located at Titusville and other points in the oil regions, near the railroads, where the Company, conducting oil from wells, terminate. The Company will also store oil for parties and insure the same against fire or thieves. The business will also embrace the purchase of oil on their own account at certain stages of the market, and hold it for an advance, relying upon the security of the tanks for its preservation, until the prize will warrant a profitable sale. Persons have never engaged in this trade on account of the insecurity in storing oil in wooden tanks. The Downer Oil Company have several of these iron tanks at their refinery in Corry, and by their use are enabled to take advantage of the market in the Summer season, and provide their supply for the Winter.

The established reputation of Mr. L. S. Watkins, the President of the Company, as one of the oldest and most successful operators in the oil trade, is a security to the stockholders of the success of this organization.

The capital stock of the Company is five hundred thousand dollars ($500,000) divided into five thousand shares of one hundred dollars each.

A limited amount of the above stock will, for the purpose of organization, be sold at Par—One dollar per share.

Persons desiring to secure any of said stock on above terms, can address Gen. G. S. BATCHELLER, Treasurer, Room No. 5, No. 544 Broadway, New-York City, or to his address at Albany, N. Y., or the same may be procured of J. C. CARY, No. 2 Astor House.

ORGANIZATION,
President,
L. S. WATKINS,
Vice-President,
J. C. CARY,
Treasurer, Secretary,
GEO. S. BATCHELLER. S. E. MARVIN.
General Superintendent.
Hon. H. W. KLINE,
Executive Committee,
President, L. S. WATKINS.
Vice-President, J. C. CARY.
Superintendent, ADAM W. KLINE.

REFERENCES.

The Company respectfully refer the public to the following gentlemen as to the general character of this enterprise, and to the integrity and character of the officers:

His Excellency R. E. Fenton, of New-York.
His Honor Thos. G. Alvord, Lieutenant-Governor of New-York.
Hon. John Thompson, (late M. C.) Poughkeepsie, N. Y.
Hon. James M. Cook, (late State Comptroller and Bank Superintendent), Saratoga Springs, N. Y.
Hon. Clark S. Cochrane, (late M. C.,) Albany, N. Y.
Hon. Henry R. Selden, (late Judge Court of Appeals,) Rochester, N. Y.
Allen C. Harvey, (Judge Advocate-General, S. N. Y.) Buffalo, N. Y.
Augustus C. Taylor, Esq., Buffalo, N. Y.
Gen. A. J. Herrity, Quartermaster-General S. N. Y., State Arsenal, New-York City.
R. C. Root, Esq., Vice-President Atlantic Bank, New-York City.
David Cowee, Second National Bank, Troy, N. Y.
Dr. F. D. Herron, First National Bank, Titusville, Pa.
Samuel Downer, Esq., "Downer Oil Works," Corry, Pa.

TO HOLDERS OF INDIANA 2 1-3 AND 5 PER CENT. STATE STOCKS.

—Notice is hereby given to holders of Indiana 2⅓ per cent. and 5 per cent. State Stocks that the State Debt Sinking Fund Commissioners of Indiana will, on the 20th day of June next, pay, pro rata, first to the holders of 2⅓ per cent. Certificates of Stock, the amount of money then on hand belonging to the State Debt Sinking Fund, and after all of said 2⅓ per cent. shall be carefully redeemed, then to the holders of 5 per cent. Certificates of Stock, after they are registered on the books in the office of the Agent of State, in the City of New-York.

Holders of said Stock who desire to accept the per centum of principal which the fund set apart for this purpose will then pay, are required to notify the Agent of State, at his office, in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of June next, at which time and place the per centum will be paid.

JOHN D. MORRISON, Treas. of State,
T. B. McCARTY, Aud. of State,
GEO. W. RUSKIRK, Agent of State,
Ex-Officio State Debt Sink. Fund. Com.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL COMPANY, NEW-YORK, May 10, 1866.

AT AN ELECTION FOR MANAGERS, held at this office on TUESDAY, 8th inst., pursuant to public notice, the following named gentlemen were duly elected Managers of this Company for the ensuing year, viz.:

William S. Herriman,	Robert L. Kennedy,
Charles F. Talbot,	James A. Halsted,
Edmund J. Woolsey,	Le Grand B. Cannon,
G. Talbot Olyphant,	John L. Aspinwall,
Samuel B. Schieffelin,	James R. Taylor,
Abiel A. Low,	Thomas Dickson,
O. DeF. Grant;	

and at a meeting of the Board of Managers, held THIS DAY GEORGE TALBOT OLYPHANT, Esq., was unanimously reelected President.

By order of the Board.

ISAAC N. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

ST. FLAVIEN COPPER MINE FOR SALE.—The property situated in the Parish of St. Flavien, Canada East, 30 miles from Quebec, and known as the "St. Flavien Copper Mine," comprising 137 acres of land, upon which are several good veins of copper ore, with a shaft sunk upon each, and the necessary buildings necessary to carry on the work, together with the original farm buildings, &c., &c., is now offered for sale. Terms liberal (cash preferred) and title will be given upon receipt of the deposit and ten per cent.

Apply to or address THOMAS DICKSON, Esq., Secretary, No. 22 Congress-st., Room No. 4.

(Signed)
CHES. BOSS, } Committee
JOHN F. WARREN, } of
THOS. H. BACON. } Stockholders.

CHICAGO AND ROCK ISLAND RAILROAD COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, May 3, 1866.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of this Company for the election of thirteen Directors for the ensuing year, will be held at the office of the Company in the City of Chicago, State of Illinois, on FRIDAY, the 8th day of June next. The polls will be opened at 11 o'clock A. M., and closed at 12 o'clock M. The transfer books will be closed on the 8th day of May and opened on the 12th day of June next.

C. W. DURANT, President.

FRANCIS H. TOWN, Secretary.

CONSOLIDATED PETROLEUM OIL COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, May 3, 1866.

AN ADJOURNED MEETING OF THE stockholders of the Consolidated Petroleum Oil Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 19 Broadway, on FRIDAY, the 18th day of May inst., at 1 o'clock, to vote upon the proposition to reduce the capital stock. By order.

C. R. GRIFFIN, Secretary.

AN ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the NEW-YORK MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, for the election of five Directors and three Inspectors of Election, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 19 Barclay-st., New-York, on TUESDAY, the 29th day of May inst. The polls will be opened at 12 o'clock and closed at 2 o'clock. The transfer books will be closed on the 26th inst. and until after the election.

ROBERT J. HUBBARD, Secretary.

ADAMS' EXPRESS COMPANY.—THE transfer books of this stock of this Company, issued prior to the 30th of April, 1866, will be finally closed on TUESDAY, the 15th inst.

By order of the Board of Managers,
W. B. DINSMORE, Treasurer.

$5,000 WANTED.—A BOOK-KEEPER'S situation in a joint stock company, with a salary of $2,500 will be given to a person who can either loan or is interested in loan of $5,000, good security, with interest. Apply at Nos. 40 and 42 Broadway, New-York, Room No. 50.

NOTICE.—THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE GERMANIA AND HIGHGATE PETROLEUM COMPANIES are earnestly requested to call at the office, No. 36 Pine-st., within the next five days, to hear a proposition of importance to them.

CHAS. THROCKMORTON, Secretary.

NEW-YORK HOSPITAL.—NOTICE.—AN election for twenty-six Governors of the Society of the New-York Hospital, will be held at the Hospital on TUESDAY, 15th of May. Poll opens at 12 o'clock M.

D. COLDEN MURRAY, Secretary.

$40,000 TO LOAN ON BOND AND mortgage, on first-class real estate in this City. Apply to JOHN T. IRVING, No. 24 Pine-st., third floor.

FINANCIAL.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
BANKERS,
NO. 63 WALL-ST.,

Issue letters of credit for Travellers' use in Europe, through the Messrs. Rothschild, of Paris, London, Frankfort, Vienna, Naples, and their correspondents.

WANTED.

Ross, Washington and Van Wert Co. (Ohio) Bonds.
Toledo, Peoria and Warsaw 7 per cent. 1st Mtg. Bonds.

FOR SALE.

Dayton and Michigan 1st Mortgage 7 per cent. Bonds.
Chicago and Great Eastern 1st Mtg. 7 per cent. Bonds.
Cook County (Illinois) 7 per cent. Bonds.
WM. C. EDGERTON, No. 54 William-st.

DIVIDENDS.

NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD COMPANY,
CORNER 27TH-AVENUE AND 27TH-STREET,
TREASURER'S OFFICE, May 1, 1866.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE DOLLARS PER A share (free from Government Tax) has THIS DAY been declared on the Capital Stock of the Company, payable at this office on and after FRIDAY, the 18th inst., to those who were stockholders on the closing of the Books, May 1, 1866.

The Transfer Books will reopen on the 18th inst.

W. BEMENT, Treasurer.

ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN PETROLEUM CO.,
NEW-YORK, May 1, 1866.

A DIVIDEND OF TWO PER CENT. HAS been declared, free from Government tax, payable on the 15th inst. The transfer books will remain closed until that date.

W. A. HALL, Treasurer.

SAVINGS BANKS.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST PAID,
FREE FROM GOVERNMENT TAX,
ON SUMS FROM $5 TO $5,000,
BY THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,
Corner 26th-st. and 3d-av.

AUCTION SALES.

CORPORATION SALE OF REAL ESTATE.

Public notice is hereby given that the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund will offer for sale at public auction, on MONDAY, May 21, 1866, at noon, at the Exchange Salesroom, in the City of New-York, the following real estate:

1. Gore of land north side of Chambers-st., near William-st.
2. Parcel of land east side of Corlears-st., between Front and Water sts.
3. Block bounded by Hoboken, West and Canal sts.
4. Lot north side of 86th-st., near 3d-av.
5. Lot north side of 55th-st., near 8th-av.
6. Two lots north and south sides of 49th-st., on east Lexington-av.
7. Six lots, north and south sides 58th-st., between 8th and 9th ave.
8. Two blocks of land between 67th and 68th sts., 4th, Madison and 5th avs.
9. Seventy-four lots between 51st and 57th sts., 3d and 4th avs.
10. Two lots west side of 4th-av., between 76th and 76th sts.
11. Thirty-eight lots 77th and 78th sts., 4th and 5th avs.
12. Thirty-five lots 70th and 80th sts., 4th and 5th avs.
13. Thirty-four lots 81st and 82d sts., Madison and 5th avs.
14. Two lots south side 82d-st., near 4th-av.
15. One lot southwest corner 130th-st. and 12th-av.
16. Two lots north side 79th-st., south side 80th-st., near 3d-av.
17. Eight lots west side of 9th-av., 94th and 95th sts.
18. Lot east side of 2d-av., near 78th-st.
19. Thirty-seven lots south side 79th-st. and 3d and 4th avs.
20. Forty-five lots 74th and 75th sts., 3d and 4th avs.

Warrantee deeds will be given.

Lithographic maps may be obtained at the Comptroller's Office, Hall of Records, on or after May 10 next.

TERMS OF SALE.—Ten per cent. of the purchase money, and the auctioneer's fee of twenty dollars on each lot, to be paid at the Comptroller's office each day immediately after the sale. Twenty per cent. on June 1 next, when the deeds will be ready for delivery; and the balance, (seventy per cent.,) or any portion thereof, at the option of the purchaser, may remain on bond and mortgage for five years from June 1, 1866, with interest at the rate or seven per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly. The amount on bond and mortgage may be paid off at any time in sums of $1,000 or more, on giving one month's notice to the Comptroller; or it may be paid in installments of not less than five hundred dollars, on any day upon which interest is payable.

The sale will be continued from day to day until the whole property is disposed of.

MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.
COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, HALL OF RECORDS,
April 19, 1866.

SALE OF PUBLIC PROPERTY.

OFFICE OF ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE,
NEW-YORK, May 5, 1866.

Will be sold at public auction, at Depot of Army Clothing and Equipage, No. 49 Washington-st., New-York City, on TUESDAY, the 15th day of May next, commencing at 10 o'clock A. M., certain quantities of non-regulation and condemned clothing and equipage, consisting of say about

9,000 Uniform Coats,	1,800 Knapsacks,
900 Uniform Jackets,	8,000 Haversacks,
1,500 Great Coats,	8,000 Canteens,
600 Trousers,	1,000 Leather Stocks,
500 Caps,	20 Drawers,
120 Shoes,	100 Shirts,
4,000 Stockings,	800 Blankets,
200 Gaiters,	400 Mittens,
3,000 Leggings,	270 Cap Covers,
14,000 Knit Blouses,	20 Pickaxes,
600 Small Frock Coats,	270 Mose-Poles,
1,000 Blankets, Woolen,	100 Camp Kettles,
60 Blankets, Rubber,	60 Spades,
40,000 lbs. Hospital Tents and Flies,	30,000 lbs. Common Tents, 30,000 Shelter Tents, &c.,

30,000 lbs. Wall Tents and Flies,

and various small articles of clothing and equipage. Samples of the above articles can be seen at the depot, and further information obtained.

Terms cash, in Government funds. Ten per cent. down, and the balance before the goods are taken from the depot, which must be within ten days of the sale, under forfeiture of the goods and ten per cent.

Brig.-Gen. D. H. VINTON,
D. Q. M. General U. S. A.

FARM AT AUCTION.

A splendid grazing farm, situated in the Township of Monroe, Orange County, State of New-York, four miles from the Hudson River, west of Fort Montgomery, containing three hundred acres, one hundred and thirty-three of which are farm lands, and one hundred and sixty-seven wood lands, together with large and new dwelling-house, containing 15 rooms and cellar; also two barns, one entirely new; corn-crib, &c.

The above property will be sold at public auction, at the Cornwall Hotel, in the village of Newburgh, on MONDAY, May 21, 1866, at 1 o'clock P. M., on the following terms, viz.: 10 per cent. at the time of sale, 30 per cent. on the 10th day of June, when the deed will be ready for delivery, and the balance on bond and mortgage, at the option of the purchaser, for 3 or 5 years, at 7 per cent. For further particulars apply to THOMAS T. FERRIS, Metropolitan Hotel, New-York, or S. W. FULLERTON, Esq., Newburgh, where map can be seen.

R. MILLSPAUGH, Auctioneer.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.

THE ANNUAL CARPET SALE
AT THE CENTRAL SALESROOMS,
Corner of Willoughby and Pearl sts., Brooklyn,
Continues THIS DAY, (Saturday,) May 12 at 9 o'clock A. M.

100 rich velvet and Brussels carpets.
250 three-ply and ingrain carpets.

MONDAY, MAY 14,

Balance of the catalogue, Brussels and ingrain, with 150 lots of oil-cloths, matting, &c.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HENRY LEEDS & MINER WILL sell by auction, on TUESDAY 15th, and WEDNESDAY, 16th of May, at 10½ o'clock each day, at our gallery, No. 83 Liberty-st., a few doors west of Broadway:

SUPERB PICTURES, RICH AND VALUABLE FRENCH BRONZES, GROUPES, FIGURES, VASES, ITALIAN MARBLE STATUARY, &c.—This beautiful collection has just been received from Viti Brothers, direct from Paris, and will include the finest selection ever before offered the public at auction in this City, comprising large figures, viz.: Night and Day, Chasse, Julius Cæsar, Columbus and Cortez, Muses, Hussard and Artilleur, Dante, Charlemagne, Francois I., Grec Galois, Clotire, Jeune Fille, Mercury, Orleans, Bruce and Wallace, Scipio, Ophelia, Marly, Groupe, Rubens and Van Dyke, Cortez, Louis XIV., and others.

SMALLER SUBJECTS.—Pleasure and Folly, Gardener, Maple-Leaf, Repose, Arts and Sciences, Paysans, Bretons, Richard and Saladin Guttenberg and Galileo, Night and Day, Faith and Charity, Hamlet, Agriculture and Industry, &c., &c.

ITALIAN MARBLE STATUARY.

GREEK SLAVE by the late Prof. Rocchis.

Busts of DANL. WEBSTER and HENRY CLAY, by Prof. Rocchis.

Superb bust of EVE, after Thorwaldsen.
Figure of INNOCENCE, by Bozzi.
Figure of FIDELITY, by David, &c., &c.

The above will be on exhibition on THURSDAY, 10th day of May, until the sale. This is the first invoice received from this celebrated house, and is expressly designed for the decoration of first-class houses, libraries, galleries, &c.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HENRY LEEDS & MINER WILL sell by auction, on

SATURDAY, May 12,

at 10 o'clock, at the Salesroom, No. 83 Liberty-st.,

ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—Consisting of a general assortment, removed for convenience of sale, including parlor, dining-room, library and chamber furniture, carpet, mirrors, curtains, &c., plated ware, china, crockery, glassware, &c. Also, an assortment of kitchen furniture.

ALSO,

At 12 o'clock,

PIANOS, &C.—Several rosewood 6¾ octave pianos, Alexandre's organs, and several melodeons.

ALSO,

A splendid black horse, 16¼ hands high, 8 years old, warranted sound in all harness, and a superb lady's saddle horse, very stylish, perfectly kind and gentle; sold only for want of use.

OFFICE OF COLLECTOR OF INTERNAL REVENUE,
SIXTH DISTRICT OF NEW-YORK,
No. 77 LIBERTY-ST., NEW-YORK, May 7, 1866.

AUCTION SALE OF PROPERTY SEIZED FOR UNITED STATES TAX.—Notice is hereby given, that under the direction of Hon. MAUNSELL B. FIELD, Collector, I have seized the following property, namely:

1 large square fermenting tub, 1 round fermenting tub, 16 hhds. molasses, 60 empty casks, 6 square fermenting vats, 12 oval fermenting vats, 1 steam-engine boilers, 1 steam-engine, 1 pumps, 1 grinding-mill, 1 receiving tube, 1 cooler, 2 iron receivers, 1 still, (complete,) 38 bbls. whisky in casks, 600 gallons whisky in tube, 19 empty barrels, 1 square fermenting tub, 4 hhds. molasses, 1 cistern, 1 large mashtub and rakes, 1 receiving tub, 2 runs stone for grinding meal, 7 small tubs, 2 large tubs, 2 yeast tubs, 1 mashtub and rakes, 140 bushels barley, 30 bushels screenings, 2 sieves for meal, 1 large iron tube, 400 bushels meal, 2 tons coal; variety of lead, iron and copper pipes, brass cocks, valves, shafting, pulleys and belting, &c., &c., &c.

Which I will expose for sale by auction at No. 122 West 17th-st., THURSDAY, the 19th April inst., at 12 o'clock M., unless before that time payment be made by or for KARNWEILER & DOUKIND of $154,077 94, with the costs of these proceedings.

CHARLES P. JOHNSON,
Deputy Collector 6th District.

The above sale is postponed until THURSDAY, April 26, at the same time and place.

CHARLES P. JOHNSON,
Deputy Collector.

The above sale is postponed until THURSDAY, May 3, at the same hour and place.

CHARLES P. JOHNSON,
Deputy Collector.

The above sale is postponed until THURSDAY, May 10, at the same hour and place.

CHARLES P. JOHNSON,
Deputy Collector.

The above sale is postponed until THURSDAY, May 17, at the same hour and place.

CHARLES P. JOHNSON,
Deputy Collector.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

MAGNIFICENT SALE
OF REAL BRONZE AND MARBLE CLOCKS,
BRONZE GROUPS AND STATUETTES,
SEVRES AND FRENCH CHINA VASES,
SUPERB CUT GLASSWARE,
PARIAN AND BISQUE STATUETTES,
SUPERB TOILET SETS,

and a large variety of elegant French Goods, just arrived, to be sold at auction THIS DAY, at the salesroom,

No. 60 LIBERTY-ST.,

at 12 o'clock A. M.

M. DOUGHTY, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL THIS DAY, AT 10½ O'CLOCK, at salesroom No. 79 Nassau-st., a general assortment of household furniture, carpets, mirrors, sofas, chairs, bureaus, washstands, bedsteads, mattresses, lounges, wardrobes, counting-house desks, &c.

AUCTION SALES.

SALE OF BLADES, SHOVELS &c.

CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
DEPOT OF WASHINGTON,
WASHINGTON, D. C., April 18, 1866.

Will be sold at auction, under the direction of Capt. D. G. Thomas, military storekeeper, at clothing depot, Arsenal-square, this city, on MONDAY, May 14, 1866, at 10 o'clock A. M.,

17,500 spades, new,
5,000 short-handled and 1,000 long-handled shovels, new, and
90 Sibley tents, worn.

The spades and shovels are from the best manufacturers, and many of them are in original packages.

Tents will be sold singly, spades and shovels in lots of twelve, with the privilege of twelve days' time. Five days are allowed purchasers to remove their goods.

In addition to the above, there will be sold, at the same time and place, the following articles, viz.:

6,976 felling axes, with handles.
280 felling axes, without handles.
3,775 picks, with handles.
600 picks, without handles.

Terms cash, in Government funds.

D. H. RUCKER,
Brevet Major-General and Chief Quartermaster,
Depot Washington.

BENJ. V. TREALL, Auctioneer.—Late salesman with E. H. Ludlow & Co. Sale-room No. 61 Liberty-st., between Broadway and Nassau-st.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

ROSEWOOD PIANOFORTE, MIRRORS, CHINA AND GLASSWARE, CARPETS, &C.

TREALL & CURTIS will sell by auction, on SATURDAY, May 12, 1866, at 10½ o'clock, at their new salesroom No. 61 Liberty-st., near Broadway:

A general assortment of rosewood and walnut parlor suites, French bedsteads, dressing bureaus, washstands, sofas, lounges, chairs and easy-chairs, étagères, hall, extension dining-tables, mahogany secretary and library bookcases, hall-tables, office desk, chairs, hair and straw mattresses, bolsters and pillows, pier mirror; fine rosewood pianoforte, half-round corners, 7-octaves; Nunns & Clark's makers; velvet, Brussels and ingrain carpets; oil-cloths, china and glassware, kitchen utensils, &c.

Also, a very fine gold scales, in a glass case, with weights, &c. Catalogues at the auctioneer's office, 62 Liberty-st.

LARGE SALE OF GOVERNMENT PROPERTY.

Will be sold at Newbern, North Carolina, a large amount of Ordnance and Ordnance Stores. Sale to commence on the 15th day of May, 1866, at 10 o'clock A. M., and continue daily until all the property, the principal classes of which are given below, is sold:

Iron and Brass Guns, Gun Carriages, Harness, Saddles, Halters, Bridles, Wheels, Old Iron, Lead, Smiths', Armorers' and Saddlers' Tools, Old Leather, Sling Carts, Gins complete, Infantry Equipments, Implements for Field and Siege Guns, and other articles too numerous to mention.

Correct lists of articles to be sold will be furnished upon application to this office.

By order of
Brevet Major-Gen. A. B. DYER,
Chief of Ordnance, Washington, D. C.

Brevet Captain Ordnance Department, U. S. A.
ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT, NEWBERN.

GOVERNMENT SALE OF THE MILITARY RAILROAD AT BRAZOS SANTIAGO, TEXAS.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., April 19, 1866.

The attention of capitalists seeking a profitable investment, is invited to this sale.

Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Quartermaster-General, (Division of River and Rail Transportation,) Washington, D. C., until the first day of June next, at 12 o'clock, M., for the purchase of all the right, title and interest of the United States, in and to the United States Military Railroad from Brazos Santiago to the City of Brownsville, Texas.

The sale will include the entire track and sidings, buildings, water-stations, turntables, bridges, &c., the railroad equipment and supplies pertaining to the road, together with the rolling-stock, cars, machinery and other equipment.

The sale will not include the title to the land, which does not belong to the United States.

This road is about ten miles in length, and extends from Brazos Santiago to White's Ranche, on the Rio Grande.

SHIPPING.

THE NORTH AMERICAN LLOYD.

Only American line of full-powered Clyde-built iron steamships, NEW-YORK and BREMEN, via SOUTHAMPTON, carrying the U. S. Mail, taking passengers to England, France and Germany. Leave New-York, from Pier No. 46 North River, on THURSDAYS:

Hermann, E. VAN BRIN, Commander.....3,600 tons, 900 horse power.....17th May.
Bricson, LOWER, Commander, 2,200 tons, 600 horse power.....24th May.
Atlantic, (MAL. HOSTE, Commander, 4,000 tons, 1,600 horse power.....31st May.
Baltic, A. G. JONES, Commander, 3,000 tons, 1,600 horse power.....14th June.
Weser, Metzroyte, H. SANDERS, Commander, 2,670 tons, 1,000 horse power.....28th June.
Niedersee, W. G. TURNER, Commander, 3,000 tons, 800 horse power.....5th July.

Further departures from New-York, (besides extra steamers): July 19, August 2, 16; September 6, 20; October 4, 18; November 8, 22; December 13, 27.

Departures from Bremen respectively—Dates: May 5, 26; June 6, 13, 20, 27; July 11, 25; August 8, 22; September 12; October 3, 17; 31; November 14.

Rates of passage, payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency, from New-York to Bremen, Havre, London and Southampton:

First cabin, $107; second cabin, $80; steerage, $37 50.
Bremen, Jan. to New-York:
First cabin, $112; second cabin, $80; steerage, $45.
Return tickets: First cabin, $200; second cabin, $130 50; steerage, $77 50.
For freight or passage apply to
RUGER BROS., General Agents,
No. 2 Bowling-st.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.
(Limited.)
NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Calling at Queenstown to land passengers.

	Tonnage.	Commanders.
QUEEN	4,412	Comyns.
ERIN	4,000	Carling.
PENNSYLVANIA	3,200	Kerr.
EQUADOR	3,000	Williams.
ENGLAND	2,400	Rae.
SCOTLAND	2,400	Kerr.
VIRGINIA	2,400	Williams.
HELVETIA	2,400	Rae.

Leaving Pier No. 47, North River, as follows:

THE QUEEN.....SATURDAY.....May 12
ENGLAND.....WEDNESDAY.....May 16
PENNSYLVANIA.....SATURDAY.....May 19
VIRGINIA.....WEDNESDAY.....May 23
HELVETIA.....SATURDAY.....May 26
DENMARK.....WEDNESDAY.....June 6
SCOTLAND.....SATURDAY.....June 9
AND EVERY SATURDAY THEREAFTER.

The steamers of these lines are built in water-tight compartments, with double engines, and are unsurpassed for state-rooms, and spacious dining-saloons, the accommodations and fare are unsurpassed, and the rates lower than by any other line.

An experienced Surgeon on each ship free of charge.

Steerage passage tickets to bring parties from Liverpool or Queenstown, for $40 currency.

Cabin passage to Liverpool $100; Steerage, $30—available in currency.

The owners of these vessels will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having their value expressed therein, are signed therefor.

For further particulars apply at the office of the Company, No. 37 Broadway, and for steerage tickets at the passage office of the company, No. 27 Broadway, or No. 275 Canal-st.

F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

AFRICA leaves Boston Wednesday, May 9.
SCOTIA leaves New-York Wednesday, May 16.
CHINA leaves Boston Wednesday, May 23.
JAVA leaves New-York Wednesday, May 30.
CUBA leaves Boston Wednesday, June 6.
PERSIA leaves New-York Wednesday, June 13.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$122 50
Second Cabin Passage.....80 00

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$113 50
Second Cabin Passage.....65 00

payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not go accountable for Specie or Valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.

For freight or passage apply to

E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL,
calling at Queenstown—The extra Cunard steamer will sail every WEDNESDAY:

PALMYRA.....WEDNESDAY, May 16.
TARIFA.....WEDNESDAY, May 23.
TRIPOLI.....WEDNESDAY, May 30.

These steamers have very fine accommodations for a few cabin passengers.

Passage money $100, gold or its equivalent.

For freight or passage apply to

E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

ONLY AMERICAN LINE TO ENGLAND AND FRANCE.

The New-York and Havre Steamship Company's first-class mail steamships ARAGO and FULTON, having been thoroughly refitted, will leave Pier No. 37 North River for Havre, calling at Falmouth, on the following days, at noon, precisely, viz:

ARAGO, HENRY A. GARDNER.....Saturday, May 12, 1866.
FULTON, S. SAMUELS.....Saturday, June 9, 1866.
ARAGO, HENRY A. GARDNER.....Saturday, July 7, 1866.
FULTON, S. SAMUELS.....Saturday, August 4, 1866.
ARAGO, HENRY A. GARDNER.....Saturday, Sept. 1, 1866.

And every twenty-eight days thereafter.

PASSAGE BY HAVRE PACKET IN GOLD.

First cabin.....$120 50 | Second cabin.....$80 00

Through tickets to London, $5 extra.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The company will not be responsible for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.

J. J. COMSTOCK, Agent,
No. 7 Broadway, New-York.
JAMES A. WOTTON, Agent, Havre and Paris.

THE STEAMSHIP KANGAROO, OF THE
Inman Line, will sail from Pier No. 42 North River, at noon on WEDNESDAY, May 16, for Liverpool, calling at Queenstown. First cabin $100; steerage $30, currency. A limited number of passengers taken.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL—CALLING AT Queenstown. The Inman Line, sailing semi-weekly, carrying the United States Mail:

ETNA.....SATURDAY.....May 12
CITY OF PARIS.....SATURDAY.....May 19
CITY OF NEW-YORK.....WEDNESDAY.....May 23
CITY OF BOSTON.....SATURDAY.....June 2
CITY OF LONDON.....SATURDAY.....June 9

and each succeeding SATURDAY and WEDNESDAY, at noon, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE, PAYABLE IN CURRENCY, BY THE MAIL STEAMER SAILING EVERY SATURDAY.

First Cabin.....$120 | Steerage.....$35
First Cabin to London.....130 | Steerage to London.....40
First Cabin to Paris.....135 | Steerage to Paris.....50

Wednesday's steamers will temporarily carry freight only.

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at moderate rates.

Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $30. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.

For further information apply at the Company's Office, JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50, North River, as follows:

NAPOLEON III.....BOCANDE.....SATURDAY, May 19
VILLE DE PARIS.....SURMONT.....SATURDAY, June 2
PEREIRE.....DUCHESNE.....SATURDAY, June 16
LAFAYETTE.....LEMAIRE.....SATURDAY, June 30

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD.

First cabin, $135; second cabin, $90, including table wine in either cabin.

The steamers of this line do not carry steerage passengers.

Passengers intending to land at Brest will be furnished here with railroad coupon tickets, and their baggage checked to Paris, at an additional charge of $5 for first and $3 for second class.

Medical attendance free of charge.

For further information apply to
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

STEAM TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL,
Dublin Belfast and Londonderry, for $80, currency. CALEDONIA, SATURDAY, May 12. Cabins, $90 and $70; steerage, $30. Drafts payable in U. S. Passage to Hamburg, Havre, Antwerp, Rotterdam, Bremen, &c., cabin, $100; steerage, $37. For passage apply to FRANCIS MACDONALD & CO., No. 6 Bowling-green.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.
The United States Mail Sidewheel Steamship
COLUMBIA,
D. B. BARTON, Commander,
Will leave Pier No. 4, North River, on WEDNESDAY, May 16, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, for Havana direct. For freight or passage apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,
No. 29 Broadway.

N. B.—The favorite steamship MORRO CASTLE will succeed the COLUMBIA, and leave on May 23.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,

EVERY SATURDAY, AT 3 P. M.
Pier No. 8 North River, foot of Canal-st.
EMPIRE SIDE-WHEEL LINE.

The fast and favorite steamship
MISSOURI, LOVELAND, Commander, sails May 19.
HER SALVAGE, ATKINS, Commander, sails May 26.
Cabin passage.....TWENTY DOLLARS.
Through tickets issued to the interior.
For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations, apply to
GARRISON & ATKINS, Agents,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.
ATLANTIC COAST MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
WEEKLY LINE.
PASSENGER SIDE-WHEEL STEAMERS.

HERMAN LIVINGSTON.....Capt. J. B. BAKER.
GEN. BARNES.....Capt. THOS. H. MORTON.

FREIGHT AT REDUCED RATES.

Cabin passage.....$20
The favorite fast sailing steamship
HERMAN LIVINGSTON
will leave on SATURDAY, May 12, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, from Pier No. 36 North River.

For freight or passage, having splendid accommodations, apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 32 Liberty-st.

Agents in Savannah.
WILDER & FULLARTON.

FOR SAVANNAH, GEORGIA.
MURRAY'S LINE.
The favorite fast sailing steamship
EMILY B. SOUDER,
will sail from Pier No 16 East River, foot of Wall-st., THURSDAY, May 17, at 3 P. M.

For freights or passage, having elegant accommodations, apply to
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO.,
Nos. 61 and 62 South-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
The Coastwise Company will dispatch the superior side-wheel steamship
ALABAMA,
J. LINDENMEIER, Master,
on SATURDAY, May 12, at 2 P. M., from Pier No. 29 North River, foot of Warren-st. Is now receiving freight, and gives through bills of lading and passage tickets to ports in Alabama, Florida and Texas, and Mississippi and Ohio River ports and places.

For passage or freight apply at No. 177 West-st., corner Warren, or to R. H. DRUMMOND, No. 44 Wall-st., corner of William.
D. N. CARRINGTON.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
The new and first-class steamship STAR OF THE UNION, Capt. BLANCHARD, will leave Pier No. 3 North River, on SATURDAY, May 12, at 3 P. M. For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations, apply to
H. F. CROMWELL & CO., No. 66 West-st.
The GEO. WASHINGTON will follow on May 19.

NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
The New-York Mail steamship Company's steamship MONTERREY will leave on SATURDAY, May 12, at 3 P. M., from the Company's pier, No. 44 North River.
For freight or passage apply to
JAMES A. RAYNOR, No. 10 Barclay-st.

FOR WILMINGTON, N. C.
The A1 steamship STARLIGHT, FREDRICK, Commander, is now receiving cargo, and will be dispatched on THURSDAY, May 17, from Pier No. 14 East River, foot of Wall-st.
ARTHUR LEARY, No. 13 William-st.

SHIPPING.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
For SAN FRANCISCO,
THROUGH LINE
TO CALIFORNIA
AND CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAIL.

Leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at noon on the 1st and 16th of every month, connecting at Panama with the company's steamers for SAN FRANCISCO, touching at ACAPULCO:

MAY.
16. COSTA RICA, connecting with SACRAMENTO, 2d inst.
31. COSTA RICA, connecting with GOLDEN AGE, 16th inst.

Passengers for CHAGRES will be forwarded from Panama on the company's mail steamers, leaving on the 1st and 16th of each month.

Passengers for PORTLAND, OREGON, will leave the steamer at ACAPULCO, and proceed via Victoria, Vancouver's Island, to PORTLAND.

Departures from Panama respectively—Dates: May 2, 16; June 1, 16, 30; July 16, 30; August 15, 29; September 12, 26; October 12; November 8, 22; December 10, 24.

Rates of passage, payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency, from New-York to Bremen, Havre, London and Southampton:

First cabin, $107; second cabin, $80; steerage, $37 50.
Bremen, Jan. to New-York:
First cabin, $112; second cabin, $80; steerage, $45.
Return tickets: First cabin, $200; second cabin, $130 50; steerage, $77 50.
For freight or passage apply to
RUGER BROS., General Agents,
No. 2 Bowling-st.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.
(Limited.)
NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Calling at Queenstown to land passengers.

	Tonnage.	Commanders.
QUEEN	4,412	Comyns.
ERIN	4,000	Carling.
PENNSYLVANIA	3,200	Kerr.
EQUADOR	3,000	Williams.
ENGLAND	2,400	Rae.
SCOTLAND	2,400	Kerr.
VIRGINIA	2,400	Williams.
HELVETIA	2,400	Rae.

Leaving Pier No. 47, North River, as follows:

THE QUEEN.....SATURDAY.....May 12
ENGLAND.....WEDNESDAY.....May 16
PENNSYLVANIA.....SATURDAY.....May 19
VIRGINIA.....WEDNESDAY.....May 23
HELVETIA.....SATURDAY.....May 26
DENMARK.....WEDNESDAY.....June 6
SCOTLAND.....SATURDAY.....June 9

AND EVERY SATURDAY THEREAFTER.

The steamers of these lines are built in water-tight compartments, with double engines, and are unsurpassed for state-rooms, and spacious dining-saloons, the accommodations and fare are unsurpassed, and the rates lower than by any other line.

An experienced Surgeon on each ship free of charge.

Steerage passage tickets to bring parties from Liverpool or Queenstown, for $40 currency.

Cabin passage to Liverpool $100; Steerage, $30—available in currency.

The owners of these vessels will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having their value expressed therein, are signed therefor.

For further particulars apply at the office of the Company, No. 37 Broadway, and for steerage tickets at the passage office of the company, No. 27 Broadway, or No. 275 Canal-st.

F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

AFRICA leaves Boston Wednesday, May 9.
SCOTIA leaves New-York Wednesday, May 16.
CHINA leaves Boston Wednesday, May 23.
JAVA leaves New-York Wednesday, May 30.
CUBA leaves Boston Wednesday, June 6.
PERSIA leaves New-York Wednesday, June 13.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$122 50
Second Cabin Passage.....80 00

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$113 50
Second Cabin Passage.....65 00

payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not go accountable for Specie or Valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.

For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL,
calling at Queenstown—The extra Cunard steamer will sail every WEDNESDAY:

PALMYRA.....WEDNESDAY, May 16.
TARIFA.....WEDNESDAY, May 23.
TRIPOLI.....WEDNESDAY, May 30.

These steamers have very fine accommodations for a few cabin passengers.

Passage money $100, gold or its equivalent.

For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

ONLY AMERICAN LINE TO ENGLAND AND FRANCE.

The New-York and Havre Steamship Company's first-class mail steamships ARAGO and FULTON, having been thoroughly refitted, will leave Pier No. 37 North River for Havre, calling at Falmouth, on the following days, at noon, precisely, viz:

ARAGO, HENRY A. GARDNER.....Saturday, May 12, 1866.
FULTON, S. SAMUELS.....Saturday, June 9, 1866.
ARAGO, HENRY A. GARDNER.....Saturday, July 7, 1866.
FULTON, S. SAMUELS.....Saturday, August 4, 1866.
ARAGO, HENRY A. GARDNER.....Saturday, Sept. 1, 1866.

And every twenty-eight days thereafter.

PASSAGE BY HAVRE PACKET IN GOLD.

First cabin.....$120 50 | Second cabin.....$80 00

Through tickets to London, $5 extra.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The company will not be responsible for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.

J. J. COMSTOCK, Agent,
No. 7 Broadway, New-York.
JAMES A. WOTTON, Agent, Havre and Paris.

THE STEAMSHIP KANGAROO, OF THE
Inman Line, will sail from Pier No. 42 North River, at noon on WEDNESDAY, May 16, for Liverpool, calling at Queenstown. First cabin $100; steerage $30, currency. A limited number of passengers taken.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL—CALLING AT Queenstown. The Inman Line, sailing semi-weekly, carrying the United States Mail:

ETNA.....SATURDAY.....May 12
CITY OF PARIS.....SATURDAY.....May 19
CITY OF NEW-YORK.....WEDNESDAY.....May 23
CITY OF BOSTON.....SATURDAY.....June 2
CITY OF LONDON.....SATURDAY.....June 9

and each succeeding SATURDAY and WEDNESDAY, at noon, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE, PAYABLE IN CURRENCY, BY THE MAIL STEAMER SAILING EVERY SATURDAY.

First Cabin.....$120 | Steerage.....$35
First Cabin to London.....130 | Steerage to London.....40
First Cabin to Paris.....135 | Steerage to Paris.....50

Wednesday's steamers will temporarily carry freight only.

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at moderate rates.

Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $30. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.

For further information apply at the Company's Office, JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50, North River, as follows:

NAPOLEON III.....BOCANDE.....SATURDAY, May 19
VILLE DE PARIS.....SURMONT.....SATURDAY, June 2
PEREIRE.....DUCHESNE.....SATURDAY, June 16
LAFAYETTE.....LEMAIRE.....SATURDAY, June 30

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD.

First cabin, $135; second cabin, $90, including table wine in either cabin.

The steamers of this line do not carry steerage passengers.

Passengers intending to land at Brest will be furnished here with railroad coupon tickets, and their baggage checked to Paris, at an additional charge of $5 for first and $3 for second class.

Medical attendance free of charge.

For further information apply to
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

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Dublin Belfast and Londonderry, for $80, currency. CALEDONIA, SATURDAY, May 12. Cabins, $90 and $70; steerage, $30. Drafts payable in U. S. Passage to Hamburg, Havre, Antwerp, Rotterdam, Bremen, &c., cabin, $100; steerage, $37. For passage apply to FRANCIS MACDONALD & CO., No. 6 Bowling-green.

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The fast and favorite steamship
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HERMAN LIVINGSTON.....Capt. J. B. BAKER.
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FOR WILMINGTON, N. C.
The A1 steamship STARLIGHT, FREDRICK, Commander, is now receiving cargo, and will be dispatched on THURSDAY, May 17, from Pier No. 14 East River, foot of Wall-st.
ARTHUR LEARY, No. 13 William-st.

RAILROADS.

HUDSON RIVER AND HARLEM RAILROADS.

On and after MONDAY, June 5, 1865, trains will leave Albany and New-York as follows:

7:30 A. M. via Hudson River Railroad, stopping at all stations.
8:30 A. M. via Harlem Railroad, connecting at Albany with Western Railroad, for Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Rochester, Syracuse and Utica. Also, for Troy and Saratoga.
10 A. M. via Harlem Railroad, stopping at all stations.
12 M. via Hudson River Railroad, stopping at all stations.
2:30 P. M. via Harlem Railroad, connecting at Albany with Western Railroad, for Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Rochester, Syracuse and Utica. Also, for Troy with train for Montreal, with sleeping car attached.
5 P. M. via Harlem Railroad connecting at Albany with Western Railroad, for Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Rochester, Syracuse and Utica. Also, for Troy and Saratoga and Troy and Boston, for points North, with sleeping car attached.
6 P. M. via Hudson River Railroad; sleeping cars from New-York to Buffalo and Rochester. Also, to Albany and Troy with sleeping cars attached; connecting at Albany and Troy with through evening trains for the North and West.
11:45 P. M. via Hudson River Railroad, for Albany and Troy.

WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT (foot of Chambers-st., via Pavonia ferry):

7:30 A. M., Express for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Salamanca and Way; connects at Buffalo with Lake Shore and Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana; at Dunkirk with Lake Shore and Michigan Southern; at Salamanca, with Atlantic and Great Western.
9 A. M., Express for Port Jervis and Newburgh.
10 A. M., Express for Goshen, Middletown, Otisville, Deposit, Binghamton, Elmira, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Salamanca and Way.
12:30 P. M., Express for Port Jervis and Newburgh.
3 P. M., Express for Goshen, Middletown, Otisville, Deposit, Binghamton, Elmira, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Salamanca and Way; connects at Buffalo with Lake Shore and Grand Trunk Railways, and at Salamanca, with Atlantic and Great Western.
4:30 P. M., Express Train, daily, for Goshen, Middletown, Otisville, Deposit, Binghamton, Elmira, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Salamanca and Way; connects at Buffalo with Lake Shore and Grand Trunk Railways, and at Salamanca, with Atlantic and Great Western.
6:30 P. M., Express Train, daily, for Suffolk, Salamanca, Dunkirk, Buffalo and Way.

DANIEL BOODY, General Superintendent.
WM. H. BABB, Gen'l Pass. Agent, N. York.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD COMPANY.—NOTICE.—On and after MONDAY, the 14th inst., trains on this road will run as follows:

Leave New-York, Pier No. 22 North River, 11 A. M., Express for Camden. Stops, taking passengers to Red Bank, Long Branch, Spring Lake, Brielle, Manchester, Tom's River, Woodmansie, Barnegat, Manahawkin, Tuckerton, Absecon, Pleasantville, all the stations on the Camden and Atlantic Railroad. Through to Camden in five hours; fare $2. 4:15 P. M. for Port Monmouth, Highlands, Middletown, Red Bank, Shrewsbury, Eatontown, Oceanport, Branchport, Brinkerhoff, Manchester, Tom's River, Woodmansie, Barnegat, Manahawkin, Tuckerton, Absecon, Pleasantville, all the stations on the Camden and Atlantic Railroad. Through to Camden in five hours; fare $2. 4:15 P. M. for Port Monmouth, Highlands, Middletown, Red Bank, Shrewsbury, Eatontown, Oceanport, Branchport, Brinkerhoff, Manchester, Tom's River, Woodmansie, Barnegat, Manahawkin, Tuckerton, Absecon, Pleasantville, all the stations on the Camden and Atlantic Railroad. Through to Camden in five hours; fare $2. Freight train at 5 P. M. for all points on the line and Delaware Railroad. Express train leave Camden Express at 9:30 A. M., arriving in New-York at 2:15 P. M. Freight at 3 P. M., arriving in New-York at 4 A. M. Way mail and Express at 5:30 A. M., arriving in New-York at 9:25 A. M.

WM. N. CLAYTON, Superintendent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—SPRING TIME TABLE FROM MAY 1.

Leave James-slip, New-York:

8 A. M., for Greenport and way stations.
10:30 A. M., for Syosset and way stations.
2:30 P. M., for Greenport and way stations.
4:30 P. M., for Syosset and way stations.
5:30 P. M., for North Islip and way stations, and on Saturday nights to Yaphank.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 8:30 A. M., 12 M., 2:30 P. M., 4:30 P. M., 6:30 P. M. Saturdays only, at 11:15 P. M. The 8:30, 4:30, and 6:30 run through to Monsey.

THOS. W. DEMAREST, Superintendent.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD—CHANGE OF PIER.—On and after May 14, 1866, the passenger and freight boats connecting with this railroad will leave Pier No. 22 North River, instead of Pier No. 5, as at present.

W. U. CLAYTON, Superintendent.

MISCELLANEOUS.

JOHN McB. DAVIDSON & CO.,
Nos. 549 and 551 Broadway, New-York,
Manufacturers of
FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF SAFES,
VAULT DOORS, IRON SHUTTERS,
And IRON WORK of all kinds. RAILROAD CHECKS, PADLOCKS &c.
☞ Enameled and Plain Bolting and Store Wire.
GILBERT C. DAVIDSON.

TURKISH BATHS,
No. 12 Laight-st., are again open to the public, enlarged and improved. Hours: Gents, 6 to 12 A. M.; ladies, 10 to 12 A. M. Sundays: Gents, 6 to 12 A. M.

OFFICE OF YOUNG MEN'S HOWARD ASSOCIATION,
No. 694 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, May 11, 1866.

ON BEHALF OF THIS ORGANIZATION the undersigned return thanks for donations to the following persons:

Lathrop, Livingston & Co., R. S. Jaffray & Co., Jay Cooke & Co., Gen. C. C. Dodge, H. B. Claflin & Co., A. A. Low & Bros., Naylor & Co., Ozay & Co., James H. Place & Co., Henry Walton & Co., Sheridan & Dewitt, David Valentine & Co., Shether & Nichols, G. E. Hyatt, C. Bracker, Jr., G. N. Pike & Co., Garrison & Allen, Francis McDonald & Co., Butler & Pitkin, Havermeyer & Elder, W. F. Bacon & Co., Geo. Opdyke, &c., &c.

AARON SEELEY, President.
JOHN MISHNO, Secretary.

EDWARD KNABESCHUCH, TURNER by STEAM POWER, rear of Nos. 121, 123 and 125 Greene-st., second floor, near Prince-st., New-York. Indian clubs and dumb-bells, parallel bars, &c. Manufacturer of cabinet, ship, house, carpenter, enameled and pattern do., turning for plumbers, fireworks, bobbins and spools for weavers, wire-workers, spinners, manufacturers and others; large and small; large and fine assortment of every description, gallantree work in fancy stationery, such as inkstands, sewing-stands, cigar-stands, &c. Workmanship in the best manner, and punctual at all times. Private entrance, 7 Cottage-place, New-York.

REFRIGERATORS—AT R. & J. MOWRAY'S, No. 42 Vesey-st., opposite Washington Market; Banta's patent slate and excelsior refrigerators, ice-water pitchers, water-coolers, ice-cream freezers, gas and kerosene stoves. Britannia ware, re-nickelling, stoves, ranges, iron heaters and house-furnishing goods.

STARTLING MIRACLE.—LADIES, GENtlemen and children can now be their own PHOTOGRAPHERS by this new discovery. Knowledge of the art of photography not necessary. Particulars of WONDERS and directions, 25c.; mail, 30c. LONDON STEREOSCOPIC AND PHOTOGRAPHIC CO., No. 519 Broadway.

ICE CREAM.—J. FUSSELL & CO., No. 209 4TH-avenue, will sell their celebrated and well-known ICE CREAM, by the single dish, pound or gallon, at very low prices. Retailers and confectioners who want to keep good ice cream are invited to call at No. 209 4th-av., near 20th-st., opposite the Academy of Design, and No. 1,286 Broadway.

DR. CULVERWELL'S LECTURE ON the cause and cure of premature decay, containing information never before published, can be had free of charge at the drug-store, 127 Bowery, corner Grand-st., or by addressing Box No. 4,586 Post-office, New-York City.

MAPS, PLANS, MECHANICAL DRAWINGS, &c., made by O. G. HERBERT, 11 Pine-st.

FURNITURE.

FURNITURE! FURNITURE!
REDUCED PRICES.

Owing to the large decline in upholstery goods, we have concluded to reduce the prices of our stock of furniture 20 per cent. for the next thirty days.

DEGRAAF & TAYLOR,
Nos. 67 and 69 Bowery, and 66 Chrystie-st.

FINE ROSEWOOD PARLOR FURNITURE.

Patent rosewood bedsteads, patent rosewood bureaus, the handling of a number of days avoided, one lock controlling four drawers.) All rosewood, black walnut and oak library, dining-room and chamber furniture, at SPRINGMEYER BROS., (late J. H. Bolter & Co.,) No. 72 Broadway, (established 1844,) opposite the New-York Hotel. Factory 56-st., corner of Sixth-av.

FURNITURE MANUFACTURERS.

WEIL & BRAUNSDORF, Nos. 125 and 127 Riving-ton-st., would call a lady's card and black BOOTAG, raised slightly as a proceed. The finder will be liberally rewarded by leaving it at Mr. WILSON'S, No. 128 Bowery.

$25 REWARD.—LOST MAY 8, A GENTLEman's CLUSTER DIAMOND PIN. The above reward will be paid on leaving it at No. 22 Lafayette-place.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INKS.—"Keys' National Writing Fluid" and "American Union Ink." No sediment; flow freely and do not corrode. Sold by the trade generally. Manufactured by BREYER & CO., successor to J. C. Keys. Removed to No. 203 Washington-st., near Reade.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—MATINEE.
HAVANA OPERA COMPANY.

Director.....J. GRAU
Leader.....Signor ARDITI
Conductor and Musical Director.....Sig. MUZIO

THIS EVENING, THIS SATURDAY, May 12, at 1½ o'clock, the Grand Opera of

ERNANI.

Elvira.....Mlle. LEONILDA ROSCHETTI
Her original and renowned role which she created in all the principal cities of Italy, and recently in Havana. After repeated encores during her performance of certain admiration of the public, as acknowledged by the Press.

Ussh Poiini.....Sibel
Carlos.....Valentine
Orlandini.....Valentine
Miller.....Mephistopheles

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
HAVANA OPERA COMPANY.

Director.....J. GRAU
Leader of the grand TEATRO TACON of Havana, and the year of elegant FRENCH THEATRE, New-Orleans.

OPENING NIGHT THIS SATURDAY, May 12, when will be produced Pacini's grand tragic opera,

Debut in Brooklyn of Miss GAZZANIGA, in her great role of Sadi; CASH POLINI, Clemens; MUSIANI, Flaser; ARTONUCCI, Alexandro.
Conductor and Musical Director.....Sig. MUZIO

The box-office open at the Brooklyn Academy of Music and at Root, Anthony & Co.'s, No. 21 Nassau-st.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—UN BALLO.
HAVANA OPERA COMPANY.

Director.....J. GRAU
Leader of the grand TEATRO TACON of Havana and the new and elegant FRENCH THEATRE, New-Orleans.

On MONDAY EVENING, May 14,
Will be presented Verdi's Popular Opera,
UN BALLO IN MASCHERA.

ROSI-GIOIA.....Amelia
FOLLINI, Ulrica.....ANASTASI, Richard.
ORLANDINI, Reinhart.....COLETTI and BARILI, Conspirators.
Sig. MUZIO.....Conductor and Musical Director

ON TUESDAY NO OPERA in consequence of the day and night rehearsal Halevy's Great Work, LA JUIVE, which will be presented (with a brilliant cast) ON WEDNESDAY, May 16.

ON SATURDAY, GRAND MATINEE.

Ticket-office open at the Academy of Music, at Root, Anthony & Co.'s, No. 21 Nassau-st., and at Beer & Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway.

Mr. Grau takes pleasure to state that through the courtesy of Mr. Max Maretzek, the present Lessee of the Academy, he is enabled to present his Company at this establishment.

SPORTING.

I MPORTANT TO GENTLEMEN OWNING fast horses. An experienced riding teacher and trainer of horses wishes employment in the same; best of references. Address

FENIANISM.

Movements of James Stephens—He Receives his Friends at the Metropolitan Hotel—O'Mahony Calls Upon Him, also Col. Roberts—O'Mahony Resigns his Position as Head Centre—Roberts Has a Walk with Stephens—A Reconciliation of the O'Mahonyites and Robertsonians Expected.

The Metropolitan Hotel swarmed yesterday with gratified Hibernians, who flocked in crowds to pay their respects to JAMES STEPHENS, Chief Executive of the Irish Republic, and to extend to him a warm welcome to the "Land of the Free." His movements yesterday were somewhat circumscribed, he being in the hands of the Fenian Executive Committee. The greater part of the day was given up by him, to receiving callers at his room No. 233 Metropolitan Hotel. At an early hour in the morning our Celtic population began to show themselves in the vicinity of the hotel, and a constant stream thronged up the stairs and passages, and poured back and forth upon the sidewalk. Even the roofs of the opposite side of the street were lined with curious sight-seers, who climbed their dizzy way and selected their seats in the hope of getting a view of their idol, whom they knew to be behind the windows of the "third story front." The Executive Committee received all visitors, proceeding from time to time to Mr. STEPHENS. That gentleman greeted his guests with an Irishman's gentleness, shaking them by their warm hands of welcome, and giving to each a hearty clasp of the hand. Most of the crowd were content with this, but some to demand a longer and more elaborate conversation had no difficulty in obtaining it. It was amusing to listen to the remarks of the various persons. "God bless you, Sir," "I am from Cork," said one, "and all Corkonians bid Fenians." "I see you in Dublin God bless you," said another, "and I am proud to see you here." "You are the man," remarked an enthusiastic patriot, "to battle with O'MAHONY and ROBERTS." Another Fenian, who wished his name put in the papers, said to Mr. STEPHENS, when that gentleman shook hands with him, "Sir, out of love to blackguard! Sure didn't I know ye'a twenty years ago, when we were gossoons together! And it's glad I am to see you there. God bless ye." To all which remarks Mr. STEPHENS replied in a pleasant and cheerful manner, which quite won the hearts of his ardent admirers.

Mr. STEPHENS is a thick-set, wiry looking man, about 5 feet 8, or 9 inches tall, and is dressed in a plain, simple business suit. His head is quite bald, revealing a bold, prominent forehead. What hair he has is of a light color, wavy in appearance and very fine. His complexion is florid, his eye keen and penetrating. The expression of his face is mild, and when lit up with smiles, his eyes beaming with mirth, is very pleasant to look upon. His manners are exceedingly affable and courteous, and his language betokens the true Irish gentleman. The words which flow from his mouth are tinged with that sweet Irish brogue which is so pleasant to hear when spoken by persons of cultivation. Mr. STEPHENS' appearance and courteous manners make a pleasing impression upon outsiders, while admiring Fenians rave with delight at his urbanity.

He has evidently kissed the Blarney Stone," for every complimentary words flow from his lips like rain-drops a Summer's cloud. Every one gets a share of these, be he an O'Mahonyite or a Robertsonian. He wishes nought him with casual remarks, in the hope of extorting from him a decided expression of opinion in regard to the Brotherhood, but he takes the scent at once and fights shy in his answers. He is decidedly non-committal, but expresses the hope that all differences may be healed, and all difficulties adjusted. He said to one yesterday that he had come here in the spirit of conciliation, in the hope that through his mediation the friends of Ireland in this country might be made as a unit. He would try every means to harmonize the discordant elements, but if he met with opposition he was prepared to "smash" and would "smash" at the proper time if compelled to do so. Whether he alluded to the O'Mahonyites or the Robertsonians is a matter of mere surmise. Mr. STEPHENS will doubtless adopt the system in vogue at Tipperary Fairs, and "wherever he sees a head hit it." Under his plausible manners and smooth tongue there is undoubtedly concealed a determined spirit, which will either make him the recognized head of the Fenians throughout the world, or destroy the organization entirely. He is a man born to rule or ruin, and he would doubtless much prefer to rule. He will not be led; he must be first or nothing.

The O'MAHONY faction, having long ago been recognized by him as the true Fenian Brotherhood, received him on his arrival here, and he still remains in the hands of their Executive Committee, of which Capt. THOS. RAFFERTY is Chairman. Early in the day Capt. JOHN O'MAHONY called upon Mr. STEPHENS, and was speedily closeted with him in another room. A long consultation followed, which was frequently interrupted by Mr. STEPHENS being called into the reception room to be welcomed by new visitors. At length Capt. RAFFERTY thumped upon the table, and spoke as follows:

GENTLEMEN: Our Chief Executive has requested me to say to you that Col. O'MAHONY has tendered his resignation of the office of Head Centre, which he now holds. The resignation has been accepted by the Chief Executive. It is justice to state that Col. O'MAHONY takes this step in order that there may be no obstacle interposed by him to the reconciliation of the Brotherhood. In order that the greatest harmony may pervade our ranks, he desires to withdraw from his official position.

This announcement was recieved with applause by the late adherents of the fallen chief, yet a feeling of regret seemed to pervade the assembly that such a step was deemed necessary.

Mr. STEPHENS then stepped forward and said: I have felt bound to accept the resignation of Col. O'MAHONY in hope that his withdrawal from official position may enable us to bring together in this country the two wings of the Brotherhood. At the time dissension reared its head in your ranks, anxiety and peril surrounded us for the moment. Every report brought to us regarding your quarrels here sounded to us as a death knell to our cause—to Ireland's emancipation. I approved of your choice of Col. O'MAHONY as your Head-Center because he was your choice, and because he was opposed to the Canada invasion scheme. That scheme I always thought to be attempted, prove fatal to your cause, yet, I am sorry to say, your Senate approved it. Col. O'MAHONY, after long resistance, in a moment of weakness and under the pressure of undue influence, gave his consent to the execution of this scheme, a movement which I must stigmatize as suicidal. The demonstration made at Campo Bello was a lamentable failure. For these reasons I have thought it best to accept the resignation of Col. O'MAHONY. Because I do not wish to move in the dark, or move one foot until I have secured a foothold for the other, I think best not to say anything more at present.

This speech was applauded loudly by all present, who seemed to draw encouragement from the turn affairs were taking. The last official act which the late Head Centre did was to remove B. DONAN KELLY from his position as Secretary of the Treasury. This action has received the approval of the Chief Executive.

The Fenian, or O'MAHONY, Executive Committee waited upon Col. W. R. ROBERTS, Chief of the opposing faction, and notified that gentleman that Mr. STEPHENS would be delighted to see him at the Metropolitan Hotel. Mr. ROBERTS replied that he would be happy to wait on Mr. STEPHENS immediately, and would assist him to heal all dissensions as far as he was in his power. At 3 o'clock Mr. ROBERTS arrived and was presented to Mr. STEPHENS. The meeting was quite formal and stiff, occurring, as it did, after each gentleman had been industriously abusing the other for many months. ROBERTS feels aggrieved at STEPHENS' letter denouncing the faction of which he is the head and recognizing that of O'MAHONY as the only true blue Fenians. After a few words complimentary to each other, Mr. STEPHENS invited ROBERTS to enter the inner chamber. Both moved across the reception-room and STEPHENS threw open the inner door, revealing to the astonished gaze of the chagrined ROBERTS, the figure of the O'MAHONY, who was standing erect near the window quietly puffing a cigar. A darkening scowl gathered upon the face of ROBERTS, and he turned upon his heel and walked away, saying, he "would not enter the room where that man O'MAHONY was." The services of Capt. RAFFERTY were here called into requisition, and he proceeded to pour oil upon the troubled waters. Entering the room where stood the bold O'MAHONY, he soon smoothed again, followed by that ex-Head Centre, who bore in his hands pens, ink, paper, and other articles of stationery. Slowly and majestically, with cocked up cigar between his teeth, the O'MAHONY elbowed his way through the room, passing close to the scowling ROBERTS. His bearing was that of a sorrowful, yet defiant injured, but still pugnacious, chief, calm, dignified and entirely serene. Entering another compartment, he flung himself upon a bed and abandoned himself to the contemplation of the instability of human affairs, the insecurity of Fenian honors, and the stump of a ten-cent cigar. *Exit* O'MAHONY, the fallen, while ROBERTS and STEPHENS enter the chamber from which he has been so coldly shouldered.

The festival at Jones' Wood on Tuesday next will be eminently an Irish demonstration. The pot-house politicians who usually address such assemblies will be excluded from the speaker's stand, and the addresses which will be purely Irish emanations. Mr. STEPHENS will speak regarding the necessity for united action on the part of the Brotherhood, and the necessity of removing or overriding all who are opposed to such measures. It is expected that Col. O'MAHONY and Col. ROBERTS will be among the speakers. These gentlemen, though enemies for a long time, are agreed upon the "justice" of the cause in which they are engaged, and the freedom of Ireland is the subject dearest to their hearts. Col. ROBERTS is signified his willingness to imitate the example of O'MAHONY, and resign the leadership of his faction, whenever it shall be demonstrated that such action will conduce to the welfare of the Brotherhood. In his interview with Mr. STEPHENS, yesterday, he stated that the union of the factions was a consummation devoutly to be wished, and said that he would not be found an obstacle in the way of their harmonious action. When Mr. STEPHENS has had time to look about him, and has availed himself of the best information he can obtained regarding the existing schism, his action will be quick and to the purpose. While all the different shades of Fenanism are endeavoring to manipulate him to their own purposes, all seem to concur in the belief that he is to be the savior of Ireland, and are willing to enshrine him in their hearts by the side of St. Patrick, whose exploits in ridding the Green Isle of snakes and other disagreeable things, are expected to place him into insignificance when compared to the deeds to be performed by the Central Executive. So unanimous are they in their belief in him that eventually the line of conduct he may indicate will be the one followed. The leaders may quibble, but the rank and file of the Brotherhood are devoted to Mr. STEPHENS.

The future movements of the Central Executive are as yet undecided. Various plans for a public reception have been suggested, but Mr. STEPHENS prefers to devote his time for the present to introducing harmony in the ranks of the Brotherhood. When once this is accomplished he will devote his time, his talents and his energies to firing the Irish heart.

TROTTING.

Fashion Course, L. I., Yesterday.

There was a very interesting trotting match at the above track yesterday afternoon, for a purse of $300. The first starters were last road horses, and driven by their respective owners. Six heats were run with the following result:

SUMMARY.

FRIDAY, May 11.—Purse of $300, mile heats, best 3 in 5, in harness:

Owner entered bl. m., Clute	0	1	1	3	2	1
Owner entered g. m. Vermont	0	2	3	1	1	2
Owner entered br. m. Lady May	0	3	2	2	3	3

TIME.

	Quarter.	Half Mile.	Mile.
First Heat	44	1:27	2:54½
Second Heat	44	1:26	2:51
Third Heat	44½	1:28½	2:58
Fourth Heat	45	1:30	2:58
Fifth Heat	47½	1:33½	3:00
Sixth Heat	41½	1:32½	2:49

Columbia Law School.

The examination of the class of '66 was closed last evening. The Examining Committee were S. B. RUGGLES, Chairman, GOUVERNEUR M. CODDE and GEO. T. STRONG. On the close of the examination, Mr. RUGGLES, the Chairman, rose and spoke as follows:

I am happy to announce to you, gentlemen, that your class, numbering 48, have passed the examination without one exception. The Committee have not thought it necessary to retire from the room for consultation, but they now without the least hesitation, announce to you your complete success. [Cheers.] This marks an epoch in Columbia College Law school, and we want you to know it. We have been compelled in every previous class either to reject some, or to pass you conditionally. But we are willing to pass you, gentlemen, without any consultation. We thank you, gentlemen, in behalf of Prof. DWIGHT, your honored teacher. We thank you in behalf of Columbia College Law School. We thank you in behalf of your country. During this examination you have gone over the whole field and domain of the law. You have even shown some knowledge of admiralty and constitutional law; and I am free to say that you go out into the community not only as attorneys, but as able counselors, and from the examination of the essays, I may say that you go forth not only as well-disciplined lawyers, but, in some respects, statesmen. The committee feel that they owe these remarks to you gentlemen, and we are exceedingly happy to say that there is not a single one whose ability is questioned. [Loud cheers.]

The following are the members of the class:

D. N. Alexander, J. J. Allen, E. S. Atwater, E. Burch, F. H. Betts, T. Bracken, T. B. Browning, W. H. Butterworth, E. S. Currens, J. T. Cornell, A. Cruse, C. L. Douglas, W. A. Dunning, C. Fisher, S. Gerbel, G. A. H. Golden, C. J. Hardy, A. B. Hendley, D. J. Holden, W. H. Hoyt, E. A. Hunt, C. H. Kearney, J. R. Lawrence, C. H. Lyman, J. Mowry, H. Osborn, T. McGill, H. Pike, W. C. Pratt, C. C. Pratt, R. S. Rhodes, E. A. Robinson, W. L. Rooney, F. Sachs, C. F. Sell, F. Thompson, A. Wagstaff, R. R. Wilcox, Jr.

METROPOLITAN BOARD OF HEALTH.

Allopathists vs. Homœopathists—Street-Cleaning in Harlem—A Chinese Secret—Barrows Ordered.

Perhaps the most entertaining discussion that has taken place in the Board since its organization, rose yesterday from the report of the Sanitary Committee, which was presented by Dr. STONE—a report recommending the organization of a Bureau of Medical Relief, and embracing in its paragraphs the following:

"The Sanitary Committee has received a communication from the passenger of the New-York Homœopathic Dispensary, at No. 106 West Thirty-fourth-street, setting forth their claims for consideration, and urging that they be placed under the exclusive direction of the Board of Health, and on the same footing as the other dispensaries." Judge BOSWORTH understood that it was proposed, in managing the Bureau of Medical Relief, to have an allopathic physician at the head; and he asked if the Board intended to accept the services of the homœopathic physicians, why put them under the superintendence or surveillance of an allopathist?

Dr. STONE assured the Judge that Dr. STEPHEN SMITH, the Medical Director, is a high-minded and honorable man, and will treat the homœopathic physicians precisely as he does those of his own school. Dr. STONE desired that there should be a fair trial of both systems of treatment, and that the experiment should yield something to be added to the stock of human knowledge; he would, therefore, have a journal of notes taken, showing the facts with precision in every case, the kind and quantity of medicine dispensed, and any other particulars that might be interesting.

President SCHULTZ—"But you wouldn't be willing to have a homœopathist over you?" I want the homœopathists to have a fair chance. They are numerous in this City, and believe that they have the true theory of medicine. The best evidence of their sincerity is that they introduce their practice into their own families, and intrust to it life."

Commissioner ACTON—"Never say die."

Dr. PARKER—"We challenge the homœopathists to a fair test; if their system is better than ours, let us know it, and if I discover anything in it which may aid me in the healing of the sick I shall regard it my right and duty to use it. But in advance, if any living man will define homœopathy, I will thank him. It shows nothing."

Judge BOSWORTH remarked that the Sanitary Committee had recommended that the proffered cooperation of the homœopathists be accepted, and on Dr. PARKER's replying affirmatively the Judge added that he would not trust his work in the hands of persons in whom he had no confidence. The Judge here wedged in a little quotation from Second Chronicles, thus: "And Asa in the thirty-and-nine year of his reign was diseased in his feet, until his disease was exceedingly great; yet in his disease he sought not to the Lord, but to the physicians. And Asa slept with his fathers."

Dr. STONE—If you put it to me as a physician, I would not employ a homœopathist. But, in my character as a member of the Board of Health, I must admit my private opinions and my personal prejudices in favor of the system, and I must submit to the prejudices of the public, a large part of which believes in homœopathy. I therefore recommend that a fair trial be made and accurate notes taken, and if they do the thing better than we of the allopathic school do, then I will give up. They shall have the same chance as our own physicians.

The Sanitary Committee's report was here ordered on file.

Harlem Streets to be Cleaned.

Counselor TRACY, to whom had been referred resolutions concerning the cleaning of Harlem streets, reported.

The City Tax Levy of 1866, chapter 676, passed May 11, 1866, provides for the raising of money for various purposes, and among others as follows: "The Metropolitan Board of Health to pay the expenses of cleaning such streets, alleys, squares and public places in the City of New-York as are not provided to be cleaned by any existing contract, the sum of $6,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary for the purpose."

The street-cleaning contract of Messrs. BROWN, DEVOE & KNAPP applies to all paved streets and avenues, and to all lanes and alleys, thus leaving out the unpaved streets and avenues, whether in the Twelfth Ward or elsewhere in the City of New-York. The City Tax Levy is designed to provide for such cases. Under the original contract, the Board, the power of cleaning streets in any wise was to be used only for sanitary purposes; but under the amended act, the nice question how far a dirty street may affect the public health is made easier by a provision that the Board may cause the removal of any obstruction, matter or thing in or upon the public streets, sidewalks or places which, in the opinion of the Board, shall be a nuisance or injurious or detrimental to the public, or dangerous to life or healths. Under this provision, if the Board are of opinion that the dirt in the streets is an obstruction, matter or thing which is liable to lead to results detrimental to the public, there may be an order made for its removal. Such an order should follow the general form used under section 14, part 2d. In case of streets improved, and not included in the cleaning contract, the fund provided by the Tax Levy is applicable to their cleaning. In cases of streets paved and subject to the contract, the parties in default can be reached by the order.

Tea—A Chinese Secret.

Attorney BLISS read a report from Dr. R. H. JAMES, Inspector the Fifth District, to whom had been submitted two letters to the Board, complaining of the alleged manufacture of a spurious article of tea from wheat bran, and of the alleged use of Paris green in coloring damaged teas. Dr. JAMES says:

"I have carefully examined the rooms on the upper floor of Nos. 108 and 110 East Twenty-ninth-street. The occupant is Mr. HENRY JOSIAH SAMSON, and his business is that of buying tea damaged by shipment and by water at fires; and after submitting it to a process by which it is deprived of its damaged appearance, he puts it into the market. The object of the inspection was to ascertain whether he was using anything in this process detrimental to health. On my second visit to the place, I found the proprietor, and he gave me some information concerning the various steps of his operations. The damaged tea is first placed in a copper kettle of cold water, where it is allowed to remain several hours for the purpose of extracting the saltish or other foreign taste which it may have acquired. It is then dried and sifted, and if any portion of it adheres to another portion and forms lumps, they are broken up by being passed through a sugar-crusher. The coloring matter is then added, and the tea removed to a revolving barrel, for the purpose of having the tea and coloring matter thoroughly mixed. The tea is then measured and again dried, and then it is ready for the market. The proprietor stated that he paid a Chinaman $1,000 for the secret of coloring, and he did not wish to impart it to anyone unless he had a peremptory order to that effect. He assured me, however, that there was nothing poisonous, and invited the most rigid tests. I obtained some specimens of his tea, and also of his coloring powder, which being tested for poisonous matter, yielded no trace of arsenic. The coloring matter tested for copper yielded none, and MARSH's test discovered no trace of arsenic. It is composed of sulphate of lime, mixed with some organic substance, and a small amount of iron, probably an impurity of gypsum. The tea marked "colored," digested in water and tested for copper yielded none. The filtered liquor had a distinct blue tint, probably imparted to it by the solution of the organic matter. Tested for chloride of sodium, only traces of it were discovered. Some green tea from a respectable up-town grocery, submitted to similar tests, yielded both sulphate and carbonate of lime. In these investigations I had the services of my friend, Dr. DURKEE, RAY, formerly assistant to Prof. DOREMUS, in the New-York Medical College. Concerning the accusation of using "Paris green," or other mineral poisons in the coloring of his tea, he says my opinion is that Mr. SAMSON is entirely innocent, and the question arises whether there is anything in his operations detrimental to health. From the slight degree in which sulphate of lime is soluble in boiling water, I cannot think that there is anything very detrimental to health from that source in the tea; but I would regard the operation rather as one of deception, in leading the public to believe that they are using a genuine article of a damaged, and, I might say, counterfeit article; and yet from the last specimen of tea examined it would seem that none of us can be sure sheet of actual experiment, whether or not we have any foreign ingredients mingled with our daily beverage.

Barren Island.

Commissioner BURDETT brought up a remonstrance, from citizens of Gravesend, against the further use of Barren Island as a place for the deposit of dead animals and offal. President SCHULTZ reported that he had accompanied Mr. SWIFT, the contractor, and there found thousands of dead animals lying under the sun, and sending forth a highly offensive stench, which is perceptible at Gravesend, two miles distant. Another complaint is that these animals are washed away by every high tide, and that the carcasses becoming bloated, float up and down along the shore, and may yet breed a pestilence. President SCHULTZ added that dead animals are not necessarily offensive, and that, moreover, responsible men are ready to pay for the privilege of removing dead animals and offal from the City—a service for which the City now pays the contractors. The subject was finally referred to Dr. CRANE and Commissioner BURDETT.

Other Matters.

Replying to the proposal of the Brooklyn Common Council to assume the responsibility of cleaning the streets of their city, Counselor TRACY informed the Board that it cannot legally delegate its powers.

Col. BLISS called the Board's attention to the following, clipped from the columns of the TIMES:

Persons wishing to have their stable manure removed with promptness, dispatch, and at cheap rates, please will apply to W. ROBERTS, 226 Bleecker-street.

Commissioner BURDETT presented a petition for the appointment of Mr. JOHN B. DENTON as Inspector for the Long Island shore. Referred to Dr. CRANE and Mr. BURDETT.

Superintendent DALTON sent in a note recommending that an inspector be appointed for the Village of Hastings.

The daily report of the Port Physician was read, showing that on Thursday CATHARINA GAUER, a native of Germany, aged 57 years, died, that there were no new admissions on that day, and that the number of patients on board the hospital ship was 49.

The Liquor Business—Treasurer Masterre's Receipts.

Yesterday morning those liquor venders of the Eleventh and Eighteenth Police Precincts whom Capts. ULMAN and GAMBRIE had been unable to recommend for license appeared before the Excise Board's Committee on Applications, and were heard.

Only seventeen persons applied from these two precincts, and only one of the number were the fortunate possessors of the coveted document. One of these became a plain drinker, and had been recommended by citizens, and the other has resolved to deal with his foe, and therefore does not require license.

This morning the venders from the Sixteenth, Twentieth and Twenty-second Police Precincts are to be heard.

At the close, yesterday, Mr. MASTERRE had received $110,000.

THE MAY ANNIVERSARIES.

American Board of Foreign Missions.

Yesterday morning there was a large meeting in behalf of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, at Irving Hall. Rev. MARK HOPKINS, D. D., presided. After prayer and singing by the congregation the Secretary presented the following statement:

The Board entered on the period of the late war with a deficit of nearly $30,000, and closed it with a surplus of $1,442 89 in the treasury. This happy result was secured by the unprecedented liberality of its supporters, and a rigid economy in its administration.

The expenditures of the last year was $497,602 72. The appropriations as made for the current year amount to $497,000. The receipts in the eight months to April 30, are $346,601.

At its annual meeting in October last, the Board appointed 20 organized missions; 101 central stations; 341 out-stations, and laborers in the mission country, of whom 142 were ordained missionaries, (6 being likewise physicians,) and 4 physicians not ordained; 103 native laborers, of whom 69 were ordained ministers and 338 preachers and catechists. These figures show a diminution in four years of 13 stations occupied by American laborers, of 3 missionaries and 10 other laborers from America, and an increase of 10 out-stations, 31 native pastors and 41 other native laborers.

The printing in the missions exceeded 27,000,000 pages. Thirteen training and theological schools, sixteen other boarding schools, and 294 free schools, (not included in the Hawaiian Islands,) containing in all 11,543 pupils, indicate the educational work which they carry on.

The number of churches reported is 197, (an increase of 26 in four years,) with an aggregate membership of more than 24,000. Of these 1,885 were added the past year. In addition to these, which are the admissions of many years. Including churches in missions formerly but now connected with the Board, the number received to their communion, on profession of faith in Christ, in the twenty-five previous years was 56,480; or an average of 2,219 for each year in that period.

The statement further shows the various fields of missionary labor and the work done therein, congratulating those who have encouragement to the mission, of the successful results accomplished.

An elegant address was then delivered by the President, setting forth the duties of the missionary and the duty of the people, to render up willingly the choicest from among them to be sent forth on the holy work of evangelization.

The Reverend President was followed by Rev. C. V. A. VAN DYCK, M. D. and D. D. of the Syria Mission, who delivered a most learned address, going to show the fulfillment of the prophecies in regard to those of the tribes of Israel gathered together in Syria, the great field of labor yet unexplored in that great country, whose, out of a population of sixty millions, but six millions had been reached by the Gospel, and even of these many were in name only. Speaking of India's conversion, the fifty-four millions being Mohammedan.

Rev. GEORGE F. HERRICK then spoke of the success of the mission in Constantinople. The special labor of Mr. HAMLIN being among the Mohammedans, his address was directed to the exposition of the condition of the strikes millions in Turkey professing that faith. He stated that notwithstanding the hold upon the people made by the strong character of their ceremonies, their faith in Mohammedanism was rapidly giving way, and that the consciousness of impending gloom was present among them everywhere. But that to substitute for anarchy, confusion and infidelity which was likely to follow the downfall of Mohammedanism, the truths of Christianity it was that the laborers be increased, that a full harvest may be reaped.

The address of Mr. SCHNECK was followed by singing by the congregation.

Addresses were then delivered by Rev. MARSHALL D. SANDERS, of Ceylon, Rev. HOWARD CROSBY, of New-York, and Hon. WM. G. DODGE; after which the Doxology was sung, the benediction given, and the meeting adjourned.

Evangelical Alliance.

The growing disposition among all the various denominations of the Protestant Church to come back to the original spirit and unity of the early Church, is manifesting itself in a number of different forms at the present time. In Europe the movement has been perhaps more fully and definitely organized than hitherto in this country, in those Associations called Evangelical Alliances; and for some months past there has been a project on foot in this City to establish a similar union among the Protestants here. So long ago as the year 1847 the same thing was undertaken, but the rudeness which at that time prevailed in regard to Slavery in the "deliverances" of almost all ecclesiastical bodies prevented a satisfactory result. Within the past year, however, the effort has been revived. Pastor M. COHEN STUART, of Rotterdam, Holland, sent various letters and circulars upon the subject to Christians in this country; a vigorous revival of the energies of all union-loving Protestants seemed to give encouragement to the enterprise looking to this general end; and in January last the various pastoral associations in the City chose delegates to a general meeting, which was held on the 26th of that month, and again on the 31st. Rev. Dr. KREMS, of the Reformed Dutch Church, presiding. At these meetings resolutions were adopted looking to a permanent organization, and yesterday afternoon a meeting was held in Dr. KREMS' church, on Madison-avenue, at which a committee was appointed to draw up a constitution and transact other necessary business.

At the meeting yesterday, Rev. President HOPKINS was called to the chair, and Rev. Mr. FERRIS chosen Secretary. There were present clergymen from most of the branches of the Protestant Church, among whom were Rev. Professor TAYLOR LEWIS, of the Reformed Dutch Church; Rev. E. B. HAVEN and Howard Crosby, of the Presbyterian; Mason Gallaudet and Mr. McCLELLA, Episcopal; BUDDINGTON and ANDERSON, Congregational; PHILIP SCHAFF, Lutheran, &c. The objects of the Alliance were very fully set forth in remarks by various gentlemen, a motion to organize adopted unanimously, and a committee appointed for that purpose. The meeting adjourned subject to the call of this committee, which will hold its meeting on the first Thursday in June.

Institution for the Blind.

The anniversary exhibition of the New-York Institution for the Blind was held at Irving Hall last evening. The hall was well filled with an appreciative audience. The pupils of the Institution were neatly attired, the girls in white and the boys in gray. The programme contained some excellent selections, which, together with the recitations, were received in such an able and satisfactory manner that the large assembly could not resist the continual temptation to applaud and to *encore*. The choruses, duets and trios were performed with a grace and care which could not fail to win the admiration of the most fastidious tastes. The mental arithmetic recitation was highly satisfactory, the boys figuring up the questions propounded to them with ease, quickness, and correctness that made the intelligent part of the audience applaud lustily. The "Ave Maria," with one voice, the violin, the piano, and the organ, was a musical triumph, and was repeated at the request of the audience. Miss EMMA CALLEN sung the ballad, "Five o'clock in the Morning," with great acceptance, and was recalled. The chorus which was brought to the performances of "Kosciusko's Battle Hymn" did credit to the lady, who played the exercises with the familiar "Red, White and Blue" with a vivacity and power which received a well-merited response. On the part of the retiring audience.

Altogether, the anniversary of the Institution for the Blind, the closing one of the week, was, although last held, not the least in importance, while it ranked among the best attended assemblages of this interesting anniversary season.

The Alleged Lottery Frauds.

Last Sunday we published the substance of an affidavit made by LYMAN C. SCOTT in regard to alleged frauds in the management of the Kentucky lotteries. Subsequently we were furnished with a copy of a counter affidavit signed by LYMAN B. SCOTT, the material portions of which we also published. The portion omitted was a gross personal attack upon Mr. M. C. STANLEY, which we deemed to be libelous, and therefore declined to print. Mr. STANLEY has sought, but thus far in vain, to have his rejoinder printed in the *Daily News*, where the affidavit of LYMAN B. SCOTT appeared. In justice to him, and for the purpose of giving the parties on both sides a chance to substantiate their charges, we give Mr. STANLEY's card, which is as follows:

Hon. Benj. Wood:

SIR: In your paper, the *Daily News*, of this date, there appears a card with the name of LYMAN B. SCOTT, in which card the writer, whoever he may be, evidently tries to make the public believe that I am the person solely responsible for the commencement of an action against you and your partners in the management of the Kentucky lotteries. I have diligently sought for this LYMAN B. SCOTT, but thus far my search has been in vain, and I am naturally brought to the conclusion that no such person exists. But I do know one LYMAN C. SCOTT, of New-Jersey; and I know that SCOTT has become a witness in the United States Circuit Court, Judge SHIPMAN presiding, on Thursday, 3d May inst., which action resulted in the granting of orders of arrest of yourself; that the arrest was made, and the defendant gave bail in the sum of $1,000. This case has, so far as I know, progressed no further.

Now for my own concern in the matter. A few days before the action referred to was commenced, LYMAN C. SCOTT and his father called upon me, and explained the nature of a complaint which the first-named had made before Justice MORRELL of this City. That complaint was entertained; the Judge issued orders of arrest; the managers (or some of them) of the Kentucky lotteries were arrested, and gave bail in the sum of $10,000 each to answer. The complaint, or suit, was to recover from the Lottery Managers $41,000 alleged by SCOTT to have been lost by him within a brief period in the purchase of tickets and policies. For the purpose of strengthening his case, and getting on the track of evidence which he wanted, he applied to me, knowing that I was in a position where I at least ought to know something of the workings of lottery management. I had been absent from the City for several months, and had received from LYMAN C. SCOTT, and no knowledge of any complaints or suits, and I so informed him. I declined to have anything to do with the matter, and I distinctly and pointedly told SCOTT I would not. Some days after I learned from my partners that SCOTT had been with my name, and I deemed it best to see the solicitors in the commencement, together with other facts in his possession or at his command were ordered to an affidavit by his counsel, JAMES T. BRADY, Esq., which affidavit, after several consultations, was signed and sworn to by LYMAN C. SCOTT, and he subsequently took pains to have it published in most of the daily papers of the City. In that affidavit LYMAN C. SCOTT presents that he is informed and believes that the Kentucky Lotteries (in which you hold the largest interest) were fraudulently and unfairly drawn; and after being drawn, the numbers were altered, with the intent to defraud and cheat him and others out of their money; and that this alleged fraud was perpetrated in your interest. This statement is, in all material points, a repetition of the charges made before Justice MORRELL, while I was absent from the City, and long before I ever had any conversation with LYMAN C. SCOTT on the subject.

Now, I propose to prove all the charges made in the affidavit of LYMAN C. SCOTT, or submitted to Judge SHIPMAN, except the alleged loss of $41,000; that is to say, I will establish, from your own and your partners' publications, that your firm and yourself do not decline to answer all questions propounded to them on the ground that such answers would degrade or subject one to any thing the truth of the allegations of fraudulent and unfair drawings, as set forth in the affidavit. Let either Judge HILTON, Judge PIERREPONT, Judge HARMON, Judge ROSEVELT, ROBERT D. SANDFORD, Professor DARLING, or any prominent professional gentleman, be appointed referee in this matter, with your counsel and mine present, to hear the testimony, and I will bind myself in simple security, conditioned to pay all expenses of the investigation; and if I fail to prove the allegations set forth in LYMAN C. SCOTT's affidavit, as proceeded to Judge SHIPMAN, and on which the Judge issued you to be arrested (except as to the $41,000,) I will pay over to Bishop LYNCH, of South Carolina, $5,000 for the benefit of the orphans of that State, or any other charity to be selected by the Mayor of New-York, the money to be deposited in proper hands before the investigation begins. If I do prove the allegations of fraud as above noted, or as charged in LYMAN C. SCOTT's affidavit, you shall pay $5,000 to the same object.

As you have given special prominence to the card signed LEMAN B. SCOTT, whom I believe to be a mythical person, I presume your sense of justice will at once award me the right of a hearing.

M. C. STANLEY.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

ARREST OF A GARROTER.—A man named MARTIN KILLELEA, residing at No. 79 North First-street, Eastern District, was attacked by two garroters at the corner of Third and North First streets, at a late hour on Monday night. One of the ruffians seized him by the neck while the other attempted to rob him, but Mr. KILLELEA being rather stronger than his assailant, struggled so effectually as to compel him to loosen his grip. He then squared so lonely for help that his assailants fled without obtaining anything. Officer LANGAN, of the Forty-fifth Precinct, subsequently arrested a young man named PATRICK CURRAN, 19 years of age, said to be a runner with Hook and Ladder Company No. 1, who was identified by Mr. KILLELEA as one of his assailants. CURRAN was arraigned before Justice DAILEY yesterday, and remanded for further examination.

MORTGAGING PROPERTY UNDER FALSE PRETENCES.—JOHN WAGNER and FRANK W. OBENIER were yesterday arraigned before Justice DAILEY on charges of obtaining money on a mortgage under false pretences. The complainant is Mr. FREDERICK REMBEL, of No. 91 Montrose-avenue, E. D., who alleges that WAGNER represented to him that he was the owner of a house and lot in Johnson-street, clear of all incumbrances, that OBENIER would be his bail search the title of the property and found it clear, and on these representations he (REMBEL) had furnished WAGNER with $1,300; subsequently it was ascertained, as alleged, that there was a mortgage of $1,500 on the property, with three years accumulating interest. A full hearing of the case was set down for Thursday next, the defendants giving bonds to answer.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.—An aged seaman named AARON DUNHAM, formerly holding a position on board the United States bark *Genesee*, attempted self-destruction by jumping into the river foot of North Second-street, E. D., between 3 and 4 o'clock yesterday morning. Being a good swimmer, DUNHAM floated about some time after he got into the water, expecting, the while, every minute to be his last, but finally concluded to live on a little longer, and swimming to the pier foot of North Sixth-street, he landed, and went to the Forty-fifth Precinct Station-house for lodgings. He there stated the above facts, and said that he was destitute and suffering. Justice DAILEY sent the unfortunate man, who is 60 years of age, to the Almshouse.

THE LATE FIRE IN SOUTH BROOKLYN.—In addition to the destruction of the Kerosene Oil Works at the foot of Smith-street, on Thursday night, the house of Mr. JOHN PETERS, adjoining the premises on the southerly side, was damaged by fire to the extent of $4,000, partially insured in the Hamilton Company. The fences of the glass works of Messrs. FOY, GARDNER & BURROUGHS, on the northerly side of the oil works, were destroyed. Damage $50. Insured.

ALLEGED FORGERY.—ABEL WARREN was arrested yesterday by Detective FROST and Sergt. WILLIAMS, on the complaint of JOHN S. MACRAY, who charges that the accused forged a promissory note bearing the signature of FREDERICK SCHOLER, calling for the payment of $150 to the said ABEL WARREN. The date on the note is the 12th of August, 1865. The accused was locked up for examination.

APPLICATIONS FOR LIQUOR LICENSES.—The total number of liquor licenses granted by the Police Captains, on the 10th inst., was as follows: Forty-first Precinct, 3; Forty-second Precinct, 2; Forty-third Precinct, 4; Forty-fifth Precinct, 3; Fiftieth Precinct, 1; making a total of 12.

THE THISTLE BENEVOLENT ASSOCIATION.—The annual election of officers of the Thistle Benevolent Association took place on Thursday evening, at the Rooms of the Association, No. 110 Grand-street, with the following result: JOHN STRATTON, President; ROBERT STRUTHERS, Vice-President; THOS. R. SANDILANDS, Treasurer; JAMES SELLEY, Secretary. The Society—now in its thirty-sixth year—is in a most flourishing condition, and it has done much to relieve the deserving poor, without distinction of sect or country. The balance in treasury is at present $792 38.

[Advertisement.]

KNOX'S SPRING STYLE.—Nothing can be more neat, graceful and becoming than the latest hat production of KNOX, who still maintains that supremacy among the fashionable hatters of this City which has characterized him half a score years or more. The past twenty years. His stores are No. 181 Fulton-st., and No. 212 Broadway, where those who aim at style in dress should purchase their hats.

[Advertisement.]

Democrats and Republicans divide on party questions, but when the beverage question comes up, both vote in solid phalanx for KENT'S EAST INDIA COFFEE. Sold by all grocers, at 25 cents per pound. Wholesale depot, No. 154 Reade-street.

[Advertisement.]

TURKISH BATHS,

No. 13 Laight-st., are again open to the public, enlarged and improved. Hours: Gents, 6 to 8 A. M., 1 to 10 P. M.; ladies, 10 to 12 A. M. Sundays: Gents, 6 to 12 A. M.

[Advertisement.]

KERRIGAN'S Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HERRING'S new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD'S Patent Powder Chests—all kinds fire and burglar proof—cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FROM AMERICA.

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